PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Table Linens,
Nearly one-half former prices, at Barker's sale.

See
The 12½c Shirting Muslin at Barker's final sale.

Go to Barker's
Final closing out sale.

In Our Market Report
To-day will be found Prices and Brands of the principal Flours handled in this market, furnished by T. C. Jenkins, of the Checkered Front. He is not afraid to give the public his prices, and will guarantee as he represents. This house has become one of the most popular ones in our city and is an example of what enterprise and strict attention can control. Parties complaining of hard times would do well to visit this house during business hours, and see the system and with what ease this amount of business is conducted.

Have
You been to Barker's final closing out sale.

Splendid Ice
At Central Park, Ninth ward.

Last Chance of the Season,
Barker's final sale.

Go to Central Park
This day by all means.

Waterproof
Reduced from $1 25 to $1 00, at Barker's final sale.

Grand Exhibition at the Rink,
EUGENE W. PRATT,
Winner of the First Prize Gold Medal at Chicago,
Exhibits at the Keystone Rink this evening.
No Extra Charge to Holders of Season Tickets.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
The Exhibition will not prevent those who wish to Skate from doing so.

The Bargains
Of the season, at Barker's closing sale.

Good Skating
At Central Park.

Most
Extraordinary bargains, at Barker's final sale.

A House Worthy of Notice.
We know of no Drug House in this city that has equal facilities for supplying the public with a pure and reliable Drug or medicine to McClarran & McKennan's. Their assortment and stock is larger and of a better class and every article in consequence of their large trade is daily on the move and is consequently as fresh and consequently better conditioned, and their cellars contain one of the finest assortments of Liquors in the country. For a good article go there, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth street.

Take
Citizens' Passenger Railway for Central Park.

Poplins.
Cheaper than ever before. Double widths at 37½c, at Barker's final sale.

Don't Forget
The fine Ice at Central Park.

Try Them—Buy Them.
Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 134 Wood street.

Underwear,
For ladies, gents and children, cheap, at Barker's sale,

Trunks, Trunks.
At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Grand Carnival
At Central Park this afternoon.

Buy the Best
Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 131 Wood street.

Rent
French Merinos, 50c, at Barker's sale.

Lent Tobacco,
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Diman, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT.

Decisions in Banc.

The following opinions were delivered, Tuesday, upon writs of errors and appeals from Western counties.

By Strong, Justice:

Commonwealth vs. Curly. Rule for quo warranto, Quo warranto denied.

Fayette County Railroad Company vs. Gallagher. Fayette county. Judgment reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded.

Frew vs. Hopkins. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Fulton vs. Sellers. Allegheny county. Decree affirmed; appellant to pay costs of appeal.

McMullen vs. Beatty. Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Commonwealth vs. McCombes. Allegheny county. Appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

Grove vs. Hodges. Huntingdon county. Judgment affirmed.

Freyvogle vs. Hughes. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant *non obstante veredicto.*

Harris vs. Rickey. Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Day vs. Willey. Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Andrews vs. Bell. Decree affirmed.

Journeay vs. Gibson. Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Tripp vs. Bishop. Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Arents vs. Porter. Indiana county. Judgment affirmed.

By Read, Justice:

Tarr vs. Scott. Armstrong county. Decree affirmed, at costs of appellants.

Dinsmore vs. Reiley. Lawrence county. Decree reversed, at costs of appellees.

Jaroslauski vs. Simon, and same vs. Bradby. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Chase vs. Ninth National Bank of New York city. Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Brown vs. Parkinson. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed (Strong, Justice, dissenting).

Chew vs. Gillespie. Butler county. Judgment affirmed.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company vs. Dunn. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

O'Connor vs. American Iron Mountain Co. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and a venire de novo awarded.

Wells's appeal. Washington county. Decree affirmed at costs of appellants.

McCall's appeal. Venango county. Appeal dismissed and decree affirmed at cost of appellants.

McGovern vs. Lewins. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Fox vs. Hayward. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Anderson's appeal. Washington county. Decree affirmed at costs of appellants.

By Agnew, Judge:

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company vs. Speer. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and judgment for defendant on reserved question, non obstante veredicto.

Thorp, assignee of Crawford County National Bank vs. Wegefarth. Bradford county. Judgment reversed and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company vs. Gilliland. Same vs. McClinton. Allegheny county. Judgments reversed and venire de novo awarded in each case.

Willard vs. Willard. Indiana county. Judgment affirmed.

Linsenbigler vs. Gormley. Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

Ivey vs. Burns. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

McCall vs. Davis. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Hemer's Appeal. Greene county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

Thompson vs. Sill. Armstrong county. Judgment reversed and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Crooks vs. Douglas. Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Willingar vs. Sorg. Elk county. Judgment reversed and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Millinger vs. Daly. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Lantz and Stephens' appeal. Green county. Decree reversed and set aside, and proceedings remitted with instructions, &c.

Harvy vs. School District of Clinton. Harvy vs. same. Butler county. School Directors appeal. Decrees reversed, and each plaintiff's bill ordered to be dismissed with costs.

School Directors of Howard township appeal. Butler county. Decree reversed and all proceedings ordered to be quashed.

Page vs. Heath. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Within the last year two most horrible murders were committed in Parkersburg, W. Va., and a few months ago the remains of a murdered man were found in a culvert near Wheeling, whose murderer it was ascertained came from Parkersburg. On Monday night last a German named John Schafer made a bold attempt to take the life of a respectable citizen of Parkersburg, but was frustrated in his design, and placed under arrest. A remarkable similarity existed in the circumstances attending these horrible murders caused the citizens to suspect Schafer of being guilty of the commission of them all. A large crowd surrounded the jail and threatened to lynch him yesterday afternoon. Schafer made a full confession to a Catholic Priest, in the presence of several witnesses, acknowledging his guilt of all the murders mentioned above.

The State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic of Connecticut, held in Hartford on Wednesday, unanimously passed resolutions indorsing General Grant for the Presidency, and pledging him the support of the soldiers of Connecticut. Officers were chosen for the ensuing year, and delegates appointed to the National Convention in Philadelphia, on the 15th instant.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1868. NO. 101.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Blair Contested Election Case.

Bills Vetoed by the Governor.

The House Speakership Contest.

Card from the Disorganizers.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, January 9, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock. The committee selected to try the contested election of Robinson, Republican, against Shugart, Democrat, from the Twenty-first District, is as follows: Messrs. Cowles, of McKean; Fisher, of Lancaster; Landon, of Bradford; Ridgeway, of Philadelphia; Taylor, of Beaver, Republicans, and Messrs. Jackson, of Sullivan, and Linderman, of Bucks, Democrats.

The Governor vetoed the following bills passed last year:

Commuting the death penalty in certain cases. Consideration postponed.

Supplement to Anghwick Mining and Exploring Company. Postponed.

Authorizing the Sheriff of Allegheny to tax costs in certain cases. Postponed on motion of Mr. Errett.

Relating to auctions in Beaver county. Postponed on motion of Mr. Taylor.

Incorporating the Conneautville Savings Bank. Veto sustained.

Allowing the Court of Cameron county to alter the charter of Emporium. Sustained.

Regulating fees of Notaries Public in Allegheny. Veto sustained.

Incorporating York and Dillsburg Railroad. Veto sustained.

Extending to Mount Washington the act relative to vehicle license law and board walks. Veto sustained. Adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MORNING SESSION.—Two hours were fruitlessly spent in balloting for speaker. A negotiation was concluded between the Republicans last night, but this morning the majority refused to yield to the demands of the dissenters. After the 19th ballot, adjourned till three o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—This session adjourned at six o'clock, after the twenty-fifth ballot was taken without electing a Speaker.

On the twentieth ballot Mr. Ewing withdrew, requesting the dissenters to vote for Mr. Davis, but they voted for other gentlemen, who each in turn withdrew.

After the twenty-third ballot, Mr. Webb, of Bradford, offered a preamble, declaring Mr. Davis pledged for a free railroad law, and a resolution for his election.

The preamble was ruled out by the Clerk.

Mr. Herr, of Dauphin, offered an amendment embodying the substance of the preamble in a resolution, which was ruled out by a majority of the House.

Various ingenious motions were made by the Davis men, but defeated.

The Clerk refused to receive votes from the Governor.

House meets to-morrow at eleven o'clock, as it cannot adjour overn till organized.

The following is from those members refusing to support Mr. Davis:

HARRISBURG, January 8.—Editors of the State Guard—Gentlemen: Our attention has been called to an article in the *State Guard* of this day, reflecting severely on the position and motives of those of us who feel it to be our duty to withhold our support from the Hon. Elisha Davis, as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Permit us to state that we have labored, but have at heart the success and welfare of the Republican party. We have voted and acted with that organization ever since it had an existence, and will continue to do so in the future. We have taken this stand, asserted that when the time arrived for us to lay before the world our reasons at large for our action, it will meet with the approbation of every honest and true Republican in the State.

A. Armstrong, David L. Smith, John T. Richards, George L. Reed, Boyd Lapp, Samuel McCamant, H. S. Wharton, members of the House of Representatives.

First Day of the Session---The Disorganizers and Their Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 8, 1868.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the Constitution of the State for the meeting of the General Assembly. Accordingly at precisely 12 M., J. R. McAfee, the Assistant Clerk of the last House,—in consequence of the death of A. W. Benedict, who was Chief Clerk,—called the House to order. Upon calling the roll it was ascertained that every member elected was present, a thing that has not happened for ten years, if ever. An unusual number of spectators were present. The friends of the three principal candidates for State Treasurer are here in force. Quite a number of delegates from the several organizations of the "Boys in Line" stopped on their way to the Convention in Philadelphia, and besides all these strangers, there were more than the usual number of the citizens of Harrisburg present, as it was known that there were nine Republicans who did not go into the party caucus the night before, and there was an anxiety to see what would be the result of these disorganizers' movement. Hence, every inch of space, both on the floor of the House and in the galleries, was occupied.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth having been introduced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, he presented the returns of the late election for Members of the General Assembly. They were opened and read, after which nominations for Speaker were made—the election for Speaker being the only thing in order after the roll is made out, except whatever relates to adjournment. Four candidates were nominated: E. W. Davis, Richmond L. Jones, Samuel McCamant and John Ewing. It was then evident that there would be no election until there was some arrangement made to satisfy the nine disorganizers, or, until they would be convinced that their course was evil and only evil. As there were one hundred members voting, no election could take place until some one received fifty-one votes—a majority of all the votes cast—and as no one had that number the machine could not move, and there was a "dead lock."

After six ballots the vote had the House adjourned till 12 M. to-day. What the result of this day's balloting will be none can tell. It is the general impression here that six of these disorganizers are using the other three for the accomplishment of selfish purposes. How over that may be, one thing is very certain, nobody justifies their course. Every person who has expressed his views in my presence—except Democrats—has condemned their course in unmeasured terms. Some of them are acknowledged to be honest, but grave doubts are not only entertained, but expressed in regard to a very decided majority of them. In looking over the names you will discover that six of these men have been members before and three are new members.

It will be very hard to convince the people generally that these nine members have clearer perceptions between right and wrong, more tender consciences, and are sounder on the free railroad law or the repeal of the act taking away the charter of the Connellsville Railroad than such men as George Wilson, J. K. Day, of Washington, Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver; General Thomas F. Gallagher, of Westmoreland, Captain W. C. Gordon, of Indiana, and General S. M. Jackson, of Armstrong, or Mr. Miller, of Allegheny. The course pursued by the disorganizers is the one adopted by the secessionists of the South—the minority refusing to acquiesce in the clearly expressed will of the majority. It is but fair to say that General Ewing nearly all these nine are friends of General Cameron, but he does not sanction their course—at least it is said he does not. Governor Geary condemns it severely, and so does every intelligent Republican. How long they are prepared to continue this disorganizing movement is not known.

Gen. Irwin's prospects for State Treasurer are brightening every day, provided the House is organized. There has been a rumor that some of the friends of Mr. Connell have sanctioned the disorganizing movement, but from all I can learn that is not correct. It is generally thought that about six of those men are going on their own hook—the other three being deceived.

The Democrats are jubilant over this trouble, and hope to be benefitted by it in some way. They had this very programme mapped out about two months ago, but it was treated them as visionary. The result will show whether they then knew that they could plough with any Republican heifers or not. JUNIUS.

Dr. S. G. Howe writes to the Boston *Advertiser*: "The only wire between the Grecian Archipelago and Europe passes through Constantinople. Hence the Turks are always dispatching, but never conquering the Cretans."

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE EXCURSIONISTS AT OIL CITY.

Meeting at the Petroleum House.

Speeches of Capt. J. B. Gegier, W. L. Lay, Esq., Col. Wm. Phillips, Jos. S. Morrison, Esq., Major Wm. Frew, A. M. Watson, Esq., and Henry A. Converse, Esq.

The Reception at Franklin.

In Thursday's COMMERCIAL we gave the proceedings connected with the formal opening of the Allegheny Valley railroad to Oil City, up to a late hour on Wednesday evening. After our special dispatch had been forwarded, an impromptu meeting was organized at the Petroleum House, commencing about ten o'clock and continuing in session until nearly midnight.

The meeting was called to order by Capt. J. B. Gegier, who announced the following list of officers:

President—W. L. Lay.

Vice Presidents—J. J. Broadhead, (Mayor of Oil City,) J. Gilzer, (Mayor of Venango City,) Wm. Hasson, Isaac Blakely, C. H. Shepherd, A. L. Bennet, Robert Ray, P. M. Clark, E. W. Canfield, John Vanansdall, Wm. Phillips, J. D. Baldwin.

Secretaries—H. H. Stephenson, J. B. Candy, Wm. R. Johns.

REMARKS OF MR. LAY.

Mr. Lay, on taking the chair, remarked that it was his duty, as well as pleasure, to extend a hearty welcome to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and all along the line of the Allegheny Valley railroad. (Three cheers were given for the guests.) He dwelt on the importance of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the country through which it passed, and highly complimented Colonel Phillips on the skill and energy which he had displayed. (Three cheers were given for Col. Phillips.) The line was dedicated to be an iron bond between Pittsburgh and the Oil Regions, which never could be broken. He was one of those who believed that the petroleum business was yet in its infancy, and hoped to see the day when millions of barrels would be produced where only thousands were now sent upon the market. The petroleum would prove a great blessing for the world, and the value of the railroad to the region will then be incalculable. He was proud to say that this auspicious occasion was the consummation of a series of business connections between Pittsburgh and the Oil Regions, which commenced in 1859 and extended for years to come. Large harvests of profit would be reaped by the Pittsburgh merchants, to surpass the complexion of which was so happily celebrated here to-night. He hoped the railroad would go on prosperously and fortune to their homes with better ideas and larger views of the country from the excursion. In the words of one of the best writers of the people of Oil City and the region around about, he (Lay) would say:

REMARKS OF COL. PHILLIPS.

Loud calls were then made for Col. Phillips, who was compelled to respond. On being introduced he was hailed with vociferous cheers. When the applause subsided he remarked that he did not intend to make a speech. He was not there for the purpose of talking, but to show the road to the world, and let them speak its praises. On behalf of the guests he wished to return their sincere thanks to the people of Oil City and Venango county for the warm and hospitable manner in which they had seen entertained. (Three cheers were given for Col. Phillips, and three cheers and a tiger for "Congressman Phillips.")

SPEECH OF MR. MORRISON.

Joseph S. Morrison, Esq., Solicitor of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, was next called upon and delivered a very interesting address. He said:

Mr. President: If this natural modesty of Col. Phillips prevents him from making a long speech on this occasion, we can all appreciate and commend him from making a *long railroad*—and for a first time in his life, I agree with him.

In obedience to the request of our respected President, and on his behalf, I desire to thank you, sir, for the kind words you have spoken, and for the good feeling manifested by your people toward him, and to you all, his neighbors and friends. For myself, you for the interest you have taken in our coming—for your organization upon the line, and for your cordial greeting and your generous hospitality. (Applause.)

In the invitation of the President and Managers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, we come to you under no pretense to the citizens of Oil City to bear to them the congratulations of the citizens of Pittsburgh on the completion of their long-looked for railroad. Hitherto we have no doubt felt a kind and reciprocal interest in the welfare of each other. But we, who dwell in the city of furnaces and forges and iron mills have been under a vague impression that the land from which you got your oil was far away from us. Bound to the desk, busy in the office, the factory or the store, we who feel little or no business men have hitherto found time to take a region of country lying somewhere between Pittsburgh and Erie, which can only be reached by a roundabout journey. But the opening of this road makes a new era in our relations and the resorts with the people of the Upper Allegheny. Here, four Oil City and Franklin are brought by railroad within hands and arms' length of each other.

Henceforth citizens of Venango, Warren and Crawford, of Butler and Clarion and Forest, and Jefferson and Armstrong, we of Allegheny claim you as our neighbors, one and all. Hereafter we shall not have to stat, down in the Ohio, upon the Lakes, and the great railroads of New York; and thus renders her somewhat less dependent upon the favor or caprice of those who are not always mindful of her interests. We have, therefore, good reason to congratulate our own people on the completion of this connection, and we feel especial pride in the completion of this road for another reason: it has been built and equipped *from Pittsburgh means and Pittsburgh men. We claim it as our work.* Not a dollar of the capital required to complete the road and put it in running order from Pittsburgh to Oil City, has been contributed by a stranger. We formed the original organization with older and stronger corporations. We are under no obligations to Wall Street. No money lender in Frankfort or Hamburg has made advances to assist us, or holds a mortgage on our property and franchises. Our modern Shylock may exact from us "the penalty and forfeit of our bond." (Applause.) We are, therefore, more liberally and truly a public spirit of our own citizens, our immediate neighbors, and our determination of the success of road for the means necessary to complete and equip it.

The *Banks* of Pittsburgh, under the direction of officers distinguished for *prudence* and financial *ability*, our own *capitalists*, by *quietly* investing their own money most nobly did their part, and to respond to the requisitions of our President for pecuniary aid.

Our personal friends, also, on the Upper Allegheny, able and willing to afford us aid and comfort.

But capitalists, practical business men, well managed banks, besides their favors on those who can show a clean record and a satisfactory balance sheet. Hence, the character of your President and Board of Managers, as men, to their reputation as men of truth, honor and able financiers, or later spoke as favorable to their financial use of large capital and great personal credit, as well as to their energy, perseverance, judgment and tact. (Colonel Phillips' financial applause.) we are in fact indebted for the successful and speedy completion of this important road.

The extension of a branch to Franklin was long ago a favorite project with the stockholders and former managers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Its importance was often discussed and fully appreciated, and it was resolved again and again that it should be built. But good resolutions alone could not build the road. Money must be obtained, confidence must be inspired, credit must be created to accomplish this. Individual energy and undivided attention must be given to the work proposed; personal effort and personal responsibility were freely pledged. No one must be found willing to put his shoulder to the wheel, aside to move and carry a great burden; it required nerve and strength and tact and skill; it required courage and endurance, a true faith and the steadfastness of a Christian financier, to start this work and keep it moving onward to completion.

For such duty for all who are interested in this enterprise, the right man to accomplish all this was found, and, under the direction and by the *personal efforts* of Col. William Phillips, our *railroad giant*, the work was lifted from the mire, moved onward, and has been speedily brought to a successful close.

To the tireless energy, the great vigor and capacity of our President, backed by the cool and calculating discretion of every member of the Board of Managers, together with the skill and untiring industry and energy of Col. Phillips and Major Wm. M. Lyon, James Park, Jr., E. F. Jones, Felix R. Brunot and A. P. Ewing & Co., who at present constitute our Board, you, fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh and Venango, are the debtor for the completion and opening of the Allegheny Valley Road to Franklin and Oil City. (Applause and cheers.)

In conclusion I may not be improper to address a word of encouragement to the stockholders and stockholders. Under its present efficient and prudent management, your road cannot fail to prove a great financial success.

Connecting Pittsburgh with the oil wells of Western New York; developing the great railroad of New York; developing access to vast mineral deposits hitherto almost untouched by pick, or blast, or drill; opening new markets and new routes to trade and travel, this road will develop and sustain a trade which must be permanently profitable to it, and to its many supporters. Projected and built for the protection and accommodation of our own citizens, this road, at least, will not discriminate *against* the interior of New York and the States of distant cities, and the inhabitants of other states.

Let your officers persevere in their liberal policy toward our own people; let their principal aim and object, now and hereafter, always be so to use and operate this road, as to foster the growth and encourage the development of all the great material interests and resources of Pittsburgh and the Allegheny Valley, and it will become, and justly so, the road shall rank high in the list of first-class railroads.

The speaker retired amid the heartiest demonstrations of applause.

REMARKS OF MAJOR FREW.

Major Wm. Frew, one of the pioneers of the oil trade, was called upon and responded in a brief but felicitous speech. The chairman had stated that the petroleum trade was yet in its infancy. He remembered in this vicinity, which was then a wilderness, that he (Frew) was offered 1,000 barrels per day, and would consume 1,000 per day, were it delivered. (Laughter.) Although the invented world, and the ancient city of Damascus the last place which was supposed to be blessed with oil, it was found that our oil common every-where that Providence saw fit to bless the earth with it. (Laughter and applause.) Petroleum was used in all the markets of the world, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic (a broad nation) was seen wherever commerce reached. The speaker spoke of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, and the wonderful lamp of Aladdin, and predicted an enterprise almost equal to, and many times more valuable than, that lamp. The oil would never exist ordinary. He had never seen any business more successfully conducted than the oil business, and successfully accomplished through the energy and skill of the men who had built the road. (Applause.) The credit due to the financial skill and business foresight. When Col. Phillips shall have gone to his reward he can look back upon no work but than that of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. (Applause.) He (Frew) had come to Oil City to invest much money, and would speak in coming to Oil City to invest much money, and would speak in coming to Oil City to invest much money, and would speak in coming

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The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

ON the third page to-day will be found the speech of Gen. SCHENCK, in the House of Representatives, on the Whisky Frauds.

IT is said that HORATIO SEYMOUR, as to Presidential matters, has about concluded to place himself in the hands of his friends and consent to become a candidate. The modesty of the man is quite distressing.

THE Ohio Democratic platform declares that the party is opposed to negro voters. It was equally opposed to negro soldiers; and for the same reason—because the negroes were opposed to the Rebellion.

PITTSBURGH has the satisfaction of seeing herself figuring again somewhere towards the foot of the list of cities given in Commissioner WELLS's report—the necessary result of our artificial divisions. We look in vain for any of the other parts which make up real Pittsburgh. Their large aggregates nowhere appear. Mr. WELLS, the intelligent Commissioner, taking all these parts as one, knows very well the importance and the great productions of Pittsburgh, though in his list he is able to give but comparatively a small part of them. The question which suggests itself to most minds is, how long will we voluntary endure this?

THE RECUSANTS AT HARRISBURG.

The Dead Lock at Harrisburg continued yesterday, But we have reason to believe that it cannot be kept up. The attitude of the recusants is totally untenable. Public opinion from every quarter is against them. They have not a single fact to plead in their own behalf. The pretense that they stand out on the Free Railroad idea is utterly demolished by the known state of the case. Every hour they continue to stand out subjects them to the suspicion of unworthy motives, which years cannot dispel. Without the plea of the public interest to back them, they deliberately and ruthlessly assail the Republican organization in the State, and at a moment, too, when the act amounts almost to a crime. The minority have rights—but not the right to play directly into the hands of the enemy. The three recusant Allegheny members may rest assured that nobody here approves of their course, and that persistence in it will destroy them politically and bring odium on them personally. We speak within bounds, and in no unfriendly spirit. They occupy a position that is unparalleled—one that was unadvisedly chosen, and cannot be maintained a moment longer without irretrievable discredit. With them the Speakership and all that surrounds the question is as nothing compared to the consequences personal to themselves. Time enough has elapsed to elicit public opinion, and it has been found to be unanimous against them. Soon it will be overwhelming; and whatever may be the result on the question of Speaker, they will have earned a reputation which few men will envy.

UNIFORMITY IN TEXT BOOKS.

We have several times, in these columns, called attention to the pressing need for some action which would produce uniformity in the text books used in the public schools of this Commonwealth. We have now the satisfaction of seeing this subject brought to the notice of the present Legislature, in such a form and by such an authority as leads us to hope that some attempt will be made to secure the needed reform.

In his message just submitted to the Legislature, Governor GEARY, with characteristic regard for everything which concerns the real welfare of the people, writes as follows:

> "Your attention is particularly invited to the want of uniformity and constant change of books in the public schools. There are matters of serious inconvenience and needless expense to the people, and might easily be remedied by judicious legislation."

What may be the particular legislation which, in the estimation of the Executive, would be judicious, we know not. Neither do we know whether any particular plan has been devised or suggested. But we most earnestly hope that this very appropriate and particular mention of the matter in this important State document will not be suffered to pass unheeded; or be allowed to rest without the remedy being provided by which to obviate these very general sources of complaint and trouble.

A committee of judicious and competent educators, appointed from different sections of the State in conjunction with the State Superintendent, if properly authorized, would doubtless be able, out of existing text books, to select such a series as would subserve in every particular the wants of the schools in every district of the Commonwealth, and by their adoption, if approved by the Legislature, and the statutory provision being made, they could very speedily be introduced and the desired uniformity be secured at but little if any expense to the people.

But another question is involved in the reform, and that is the matter of cheapening these essential requisites in securing the educational advantages provided by the common school system. For the accomplishment of this purpose, and to prevent high rates being put upon the books, it is obvious that the State should have some direction and control over their publication. How that direction and control are to be secured may be matters concerning which there may be differences of opinion; and adversity of plans may be suggested. Thus, it may appear to one that the series should be copy-righted, the copy-right be held by the State, and the books be printed where and by whom the Legislature should direct. In such a plan, if existing text-books were selected, some method must be devised by which, while a reasonable remuneration should be afforded to the author or owner, the State should be protected against extortionate charges.

It might, perhaps, happen that text-books could be prepared expressly for the State, and the right to the publishing of which should be in the State authorities. A list of such books as would compose a suitable series might be made out by the State Superintendent or a committee of the Legislature appointed for that purpose, and the preparation of them be offered for competition, certain rates being affixed for such as should be accepted, the best of each kind to be taken and at once adopted.

The printing and publication of the books could be done by letting it out by special contract to the lowest responsible bidders. The immense business which this would put into the hands of those who obtained the contract would give a handsome remuneration, even at a very small profit on each book, and the payment to the State of a very small percentage on the sales, would soon repay all that would be expended in the preparation of the books, and their first introduction into the schools; while it would not so add to the selling price as to prevent them from being furnished at a less cost than are the books of the numberless publishers now in use.

Or the State could assure the management of the whole matter: establish a Bureau of Public Printing; do its own printing and publishing of every kind; issue good and substantially bound books, and furnish them to the people at the lowest possible rates at which they would pay expenses and not be a tax upon the revenues of the State.

However these things are done, the points to be attained are text books of the greatest possible excellency, uniformity throughout the State, constancy and deliverance from the frequent and oftentimes arbitrary changes, and the furnishing of the books as cheaply as possible, so as to lighten the expense of acquiring education as much as is practicable.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

COLERIDGE, in referring to his connection with the *Morning Post* newspaper, tells with some quiet exultation how by comparing the events of the past with the occurrences of the passing day, he succeeded more than once in foretelling the disclosures of the future. He, however, was not only a philosopher but a poet, and his vaticinations may have been aided by an afflatus from APOLLO. Ordinary journalists who, in the way of quotidian duty, presume to anticipate things to come, almost inevitably soon find themselves in the position of PENELOPE's suitors—the web woven in the evening is found unravelled in the morning. Instead of trying to unfold the future course of events in Italy, let us glance back a few years and try to collect some aid in the elucidation of the state of things in that troubled country, and of the attitude of the French Emperor towards them. These are subjects in which all are, or ought to be, interested.

For centuries there have been individual Italians who have dreamed and wished for the union of all parts of the peninsula under one head. These have generally been scholars whose imaginations had been inflamed by contemplating the grandeur of ancient Rome. But in the entire absence of the means, or likelihood of effecting such a result, the idea does not appear to have ever excited much enthusiasm, or prompted much effort. There was little or nothing in the history of the country to educate the people into the adoption, or attempt to realize the thought. The grand though little republics of the middle ages were a satisfactory fulfillment of the highest conceptions of most Italians in regard to human well-being and political prosperity; and since the decay or absorption of these republics, the recollection of their glories and the hope of their restoration, have been the delight and the dream of the most virtuous and patriotic Italians. When the idea of a united Italy first gained general acceptance among the people, it was not the product of the historical development of the country, but of the prospect of gaining another end.

As the means of attaining the same end the idea had occurred to many Italians in different countries; but first within the memory of us all, circumstances seemed to render the means effective to the purpose proposed. GARIBALDI first impressed his countrymen so deeply and widely as to give to the whole country, from the Alps to the Strait of Messina, one mind and one soul. When politicians saw that all hearts had begun to beat in unison with GARIBALDI's; that all sectional sentiments and animosities were absorbed in the feelings he inspired, and that he had become a rallying center towards which all had begun to gravitate, perhaps there was only one idea distinct and practicable which nearly all Italians could receive and unite in trying to execute, and that was the expulsion of the foreigner. For as MACHIAVELLI said centuries ago, "this barbarous rule is a stench to all." (*Ad ognuno puzza questo barbaro dominio*). VICTOR EMANUEL was compelled either openly or secretly to give in to the movement or go down himself. LOUIS NAPOLEON seemed undecided what course to take. The Paris journals, supposed to be animated by him, at first denounced GARIBALDI universally and without measure, and then almost in the same breath began to wish for and prophesy his success. To-day he was a filibuster WALKER; next day he was a WASHINGTON. Both their denunciations and their eulogies were delivered with the same air of sincerity. Perhaps he wanted the Austrians driven from Venetia; he certainly did not want the Bourbons driven from Naples, or all Italy united under the sway of VICTOR EMANUEL.

According to foreign journals lately received, M. ROUHER affirms that "the Emperor initiated the war of 1859 in order to humiliate Austria, which power, threatening to become master of the Italian peninsula, was a standing menace to France; that the union of Lombardy, Parma and Placenza under the sceptre of the King of Italy was a legitimate proceeding, but that the conquest of the two Sicilies, effected by GARIBALDI and accepted by the King, was a blamable proceeding—a proceeding which established a heavy solidarity between monarchy and the revolution *of which to-day the King of Italy has to bear the punishment.* He further asserts that the seizure of Umbria and the Marches was a crime—a crime which the Emperor blamed, but of which French interests did not counsel the punishment."

It has been alleged of late that the French Emperor has been compelled by the prevailing sentiment at home to change his policy towards Italy. There can be no doubt that a very enlightened and influential portion of the French people have always been hostile to GARIBALDI's enterprise, and especially disgusted with the attitude assumed towards them by VICTOR EMANUEL. One of the oldest of the French Reviews, conducted with great ability, and receiving contributions from all the most eminent men of letters in France, and said to be more extensively read than any other publication of the kind on the continent, in 1860 advocated the views which seem at present to be the policy of the Emperor. Two or three short extracts from one of its numbers for July, 1860, may serve to throw some light upon the present relations between Italy and France.

"The Italians," says a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "who were yesterday most opposed to the idea of unity, have been converted to its adoption, not directly by a true faith in unity, but indirectly, because unity appeared to them the sole practicable means of reaching the independence of Italy and freedom from foreign domination. From this situation many consequences result which the Italians would do well to look at in cold blood. Italian unity being an arm of war against the foreigner, the means invoked to expel Austria from the Peninsula, every effort to establish unity, became for Italy itself an external danger: for each attempt towards unity was a direct menace against Austria. Nor is this the only peril from without which the movement for unity encounters. The sovereignties which this movement assails in the peninsula, those of the King of Naples and the Pope, exist by virtue of treaties, and are closely bound to European public law. The blows directed against the King of Naples and the Pope resound therefore far beyond Italy, raise against Italy a multitude of formidable adversaries, and create a European commotion. How are the Italians to sustain these blows? It is manifest that, in such an enterprise, they have not at their disposal either that unanimous popular enthusiasm whose irresistible expansion bears away thrones, nor those concentrated and organized resources which become the fearful instrument of a revolutionary dictatorship." Again—"The Piedmontese government sustains before Europe the responsibility of the Italian revolution; it has been called to profit by the good fortunes of this revolution; *it is destined to undergo the evil.* Its position has never been more critical. If it works for the overthrow of the King of Naples, it will but hasten the hour of its own peril. The King of Naples overthrown, the annexation of the two Sicilies accomplished, Piedmont would be immediately drawn and pushed by this movement against Austria. Piedmont, however, would not have time to create an Italian army—we say purposely an Italian army—for it is evident that the old and solid Piedmontese army no longer exists. Its best troops have gone with the brigade of Savoy. The Lombard, Romagnole, Tuscan, Parmesan and Modenese recruits distributed through the old organization, do not and for long will not constitute a homogeneous army, nor will they be inspired with true military spirit." This was all verified in the last war with Austria. Of course the writer did not anticipate that Italy would have Prussia for an ally. One more extract—"Does the Turin government flatter itself that it can again draw France over the Alps? This calculation, if it existed, would indicate little patriotism. What would independence twice due to foreign intervention be worth to Italy? Let not Italy count on the aid of France in any war with Austria which may result from her countenance of revolution." "We would warn the Italian patriots that they deceive themselves grossly, if they think to flatter France by raising a brutal cry of overthrow against the Bourbons of Naples, merely because they are Bourbons. We have no dynastic fanaticism, we know that the house of Bourbon has had degenerate scions, and that many of these Princes have done only too much for the downfall of their race; but, thanks be to GOD! all the living descendants of the brave, sensible and lively Gascon, who founded the royal house of Bourbon, do not belie the spirit and the blood of their amiable and glorious ancestor. France furthermore remembers that the thrones still occupied by the Bourbons are living souvenirs of the ancient grandeurs of her past."

We suppose these extracts to indicate clearly the feeling, and to some extent, the opinion at the present time of that division of the French people whom LOUIS NAPOLEON is believed to be now trying to conciliate.

IN a foot-note to Commissioner Wells's report, the sales in Pittsburgh by the retail dealers in spirituous liquors is given at $9,912,860. This is doubtless an under, rather than an over statement; and it would be safe to say, that more than ten mill ons of dollars have been expended in the retail traffic in the poisonous and destructive compounds that go under the name of spirituous liquors. This is an immense sum to go out of the pockets of the people for that which is not only waste, but for what is actually injurious, and a means of unfitting, oftentimes, for the right performance of the duties and proper attention to the interests upon which depends the public weal and prosperity. Nothing appears in the report to show how much of misery, wretchedness and beggary, how much of degradation and crime, how much of loss in all that constitutes the happiness and aids in the development of the nobler attributes of our nature, have resulted from this great expenditure of the wealth of our community. The book is unwritten, save on the tablets of that record invisible to mortal men, of the sighs, and groans, and tears, of the wife and mother, and of the privations and want of the many by this terrible and constant drain upon the earnings and resources of those who are addicted to intemperance.

THE Rochester, New York, *Democrat* calls upon the Legislature of that State to pass a law regulating express companies, and guarding the public against monopolies. It is maintained that, in view of the consolidation of the various great companies, a little "unfriendly legislation" has become necessary to protect the public from these "gigantic and grasping corporations," and put a wholesome check upon the tendency to speculate at the expense of the community.

MAYOR KALBFLEISCH, the new Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn, Rakes some very good suggestion in his recent message to the board of Aldermen. He is the projector of a railroad connecting both New York and Brooklyn to a common, who shall arrange rates and harbor laws. Were one the city authorities, so that there may be harmony of action.

The suggestion is applicable to the Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and is worth considering.

ALTHOUGH Commissioner Wells puts Chicago eighth in the list of cities as to trade, the papers of that city claim that she is fourth. How they make it out is not so clear, nor is that of much matter, since it is accomplished. The only wonder is that irrepressible Chicago did not claim to be first, for so she is in dishonest scandals.

THE Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has adopted a report that the two-dollar tax on whisky ought to be maintained, and that in order to collect it the law ought to provide for the absolute forfeiture of any distillery where frauds on the revenue are attempted.

IN connection with the depressed condition of the manufacturing interests of our country, it may be stated that no cotton or woolen goods can be manufactured at present, except at a loss, although the raw materials are selling at much less than the cost of production. The increase of spindles, since the commencement of the war, has been large—nearly fifty per cent.—while the markets have been reduced nearly one-third. Congress is delaying the reduction of the tax on cotton, which will prevent planting in many districts, and we may see the strange anomaly of our manufacturers seeking their supplies from Egypt and the new cotton countries, the producing cotton the past year is estimated to have been about six teen cents per pound, the tax being two and one-half cents. Together with commissions, transportation, and incidental charges, this has reduced the actual return to the planter to about ten cents, thus involving such a loss as must drive capital and industry to some more advantageous employment.

AS illustrating Irish loyalty to the British Government, a scene at a Papal meeting at St. James Hall, London, is cited. The platform was occupied by English Catholic prelates, noblemen, clergymen, &c., but the body of the house was filled chiefly with Irishmen. Archbishop Manning, who had no reason to complain of any lack of popularity, and who deserves the best feeling of his flock, and especially of the poor, began an ironical sentence. He began to say: "The English Government is the best in the world—the Papal is the worst!" but when he had uttered the first part of the sentence the house broke into such a storm of groans and hisses, that it was a long time, and only after great efforts that he got the opportunity of finishing it, when, of course, they saw the irony, and broke into another storm of laughter and cheers.

LOTTERIES IN LIVERPOOL.—It is stated in the Liverpool *Courier* that there are "Monster Sweeps," or lotteries, drawn weekly in that city, for which something like 20,000 tickets are sold, at a shilling each. Of this, two pence is given back to each purchaser, in refreshments, tobacco or beer. These tickets are sold mainly to the laboring classes and the poor. The weekly profits to the manager are estimated at about $500, or some twenty-five or twenty-six thousand dollars a year; while the poor dupes get, for the most part, two pence worth of tobacco and beer, each, for their investments. A proprietor of one of these lottery and beer establishments died lately worth, it is said, $600,000.

THOSE who have traveled in Germany and who have been subjected to the wholesale annoyance of the passport system as it used to be enforced in every State, will be glad to learn that formal notice has been given by the Prussian Government that after the 1st of January, 1868, passports will be entirely abolished in the territories of the Northern Confederation. Travelers will be subjected to no demand of this sort either on their entrance into, departure from, or sojourn in the States of the Confederation, but they will be liable to be compelled to establish their identity in case circumstances should render it necessary for the authorities to call upon them to do so.

MR. D. B. WESSON, of Springfield, Mass., has recently obtained a patent for an invention that relates more especially to that class of double barreled breech-loading firearms in which the rear ends of the barrels are tilted upward to open the same at the breech; and it consists in certain novel means whereby the cartridge shell extractor is operated to expel the shells from the barrels by the act of tilting the same barrels, as just mentioned, and whereby the extractor, after having thus ejected the shells, is enabled to return automatically to its place underneath the barrels.

THE great Welsh Literary Convention (Eistefodd), in session in Scranton, Pennsylvania, last week, passed resolutions declaring their choice for President in 1868, to be General U. S. Grant, and for Vice President the Hon. G. A. Grow. The assembly was composed of representative men from Luzerne and Schuylkill counties, and their action is expressive of the united sentiment of their people in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

BAYARD TAYLOR finds living cheap in Venice. A cup of coffee at a first-class restaurant costs but four cents, and a good dinner with wine forty cents. But this involves extravagant luxury. Bread, fish and fowls, cooked, may be bought for a trifle, and roasted pumpkin seeds, more palatable to some people than almonds, are sold in the streets at marvelously low rates, and eaten in large quantities.

FROM BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Prosperity of the Borough and the Causes for It---Messrs. Baker and Henrici of the Harmony Society---The Pittsburgh Cutlery Establishment.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
BEAVER FALLS, PA., January 7, 1868.

Returning recently to this my native valley, after a year and a half's absence, I wish to express the pleasurable surprise I have felt, at beholding the varied and important improvements that have been made, during that interval, in this place. Then it numbered in population about one hundred, and was known as Old Brighton. Now it contains about one thousand inhabitants, and has adopted the more significant name of *Beaver Falls*.

The basis of the prosperity of this enterprising place, lies in the fact, that here is one of the most splendid water powers in the country. This, in connection with the resources of wealth which lie imbedded in the surrounding hills, and only await the hand of industry to bring them forth and appropriate them to the use of man—such as a very superior clay for brick and potter's ware, together with immense beds of coal, of building stone and of lime stone—these things, added to the superior facilities for transportation by rail and canal—have attracted the attention of men of capital and enterprise, whose appreciation of such rare opportunities and advantages are exhibited in the extensive improvements that have been made, and are now rapidly going on.

It is doubtless already known to many of your readers, that the present prosperous attitude of Beaver Falls is mainly attributable to the impulse given it by Messrs. Baker and Henrici, of the Harmony Society, at Economy. It would not be voisible in the praise of any one, and more "puffing," I detest. Nevertheless, the cordial recognition and appreciation of our fellow-men for their commendable or noble deeds, is not only right and sanitary, but, in a certain sense, a duty. In this spirit only, shall I allude to parties named in this or in any future letter I may write. These conscientious gentlemen, whose quiet manners and kindly bearing have won for them such general respect and confidence, are held in especial remembrance by the laboring men here, for the liberal and beneficent policy which their influence has since adopted, enabling these honest toilers to secure homes of their own, where they may "sit under their own vine and fig tree." This, however, is but one of the numerous good deeds of these distinguish their lives, and for which it may be said of them that many shall "rise up and call them blessed." It gives me the greatest pleasure to say these things, as they themselves as scrupulously avoid any parade or ostentation in all such matters.

To their agents here, the Reeves Brothers, much credit is also due for the enterprise, executive ability and obliging spirit they have exhibited, and for their many valuable suggestions for the promotion of the good neighborhood here, and for the building up of this place—the play-ground of their early boyhood.

Among the foremost manufactories here, and one worthy special mention, is the cutlery establishment. That department, for the manufacture of pocket cutlery, has been in successful operation since April last, under the control and direction of Binns & Mansfield—the latter from Sheffield, England—a master artisan in this department. Since then extensive additions have been made, and are just completing, which remains of the original building some and imposing structure. The object of this enlargement is to furnish facilities for the manufacture of table cutlery also. This department is under the supervision of a gentleman peculiarly adapted, by long experience abundantly qualifies him for this position—Roswell B. Fisher—formerly of Connecticut. Mr. F. is fully satisfied that the enlargement in the cutlery will "pay out" pocket and table cutlery of a better quality, or at cheaper rates. His reasons for these conclusions are, that the most skillful artisans are employed—the best material used, and in the fact that water power has been found cheaper than steam, coal being so accessible, and steel and grindstones within a short distance—while, for other similar establishments, the latter article is transported from England, &c.

The erection of this building required the use of one million of brick, which were made in this place. It is fitted up with the latest and best improvements that can be obtained, while there are two turbine wheels, one made in Dayton, Ohio, and the other at Mt. Holly, N. J. These are to run in connection and their claims made fully apparent. This establishment will employ a capital of from three to five hundred thousand dollars, and will require six hundred hands to carry on the work. The dimensions of this building may be stated thus: Main portion fronting Main street, is one hundred and seven feet long by eighty-eight wide, three stories high, besides the attic. This department is used for packing and consulting material. The north wing has also three stories and attic, and is two hundred and twelve feet long, by forty feet wide. The main portion of this is employed for grinding and finishing, and the remainder as a carpenter shop and forge room. The south wing is two hundred and twelve feet by thirty-eight feet, in one department of which the forging is done; another is used as a machine shop, and still another as the brick room.

I would like to speak of other completed and projected improvements of importance; and, also, of the picturesque beauty and diversified scenery of this valley-land, so inspiring in its influence to the aspirations of the poetic and poetic mind. But these, in connection with some hints as to the color and style of houses, the grouping of trees around our homes, &c., may form the substance of some future letter.

MILESIUS.

(From the New York Commercial Bulletin.)

The Prospects for the Dry Goods Trade.

The imports of foreign dry goods at this port in the year 1867, were much below the imports of either of the two previous years. The aggregate imports compare as follows:

	1866.	1867.
January	$ 8,200,655	$15,769,001
February	9,324,696	11,125,672
March	5,324,696	15,831,273
April	3,809,705	7,226,561
May	3,797,968	7,736,264
June	5,442,608	9,773,214
July	6,777,784	11,537,875
August	13,468,132	14,879,338
September	12,167,377	12,908,973
October	12,167,377	8,483,880
November	12,667,967	7,240,286
December	12,667,967	5,391,909
	$91,965,139	$128,221,646

From this table it appears that in the past year the total value of the imports of dry goods has fallen below that of 1866 by the large amount of $38,059,212; and taking the last four months of each year, we find that the import in 1867 fell short of that for the same period in 1866 by $10,656,435. This large decrease in the imports of the past year is not to be considered favorable to the future trade in foreign goods. It is well known that the importations of the previous year had been excessive, and goods having been purchased, and thrown upon the market, prices were forced down, and importers have frequently not been able to realize from sales even the cost of goods with freight and duties added. This state of affairs has naturally been followed by the suspension of some houses, and by severe loss to nearly all. The prospect for the present year is certainly much better with smaller stocks and greater caution on the part of importers, and anticipate much better profits from the trade, although its volume will probably not be as large as usual.

In domestic dry goods the year opens favorably for manufacturers, with a very low price of cotton. On the 7th of January, 1867, middling Upland cotton was selling in this market at 25 cents; to-day the price is about 16 cents. The effect of a decline of one-half, which took place in about eight months, upon cotton manufacturing and the dry goods trade, is too well known to require comment. However disastrous the heavy fall in prices may have been, now that the lowest figures have been reached, the expectation seems to be general that business done hereafter, though perhaps not equal to that of former years in amount, will surely be attended with reasonable profits.

As to the question of currency, opinion quite decidedly against further contraction, and a law to that effect is likely to be passed, there will probably be a fairly easy money market during the year, under the influence of which, and with the condition of the markets as we have alluded, the dry goods interest must be considered to have much better prospects now than for many months before.

America the Cause of All the Trouble.

A London letter, referring to the present unsettled condition of England and Ireland, the outbreaks of lawlessness, murder, riots, arson and other manifestations of Fenianism and general industrial prostration, says the English papers, as well as the loyal Irish, lay a large part of the blame of their misfortunes on America. "American rowdyism is the stamp upon the deed," says the *Telegraph*. Such things are not English nor Irish only as the Irish have been corrupted by bad associations in America. Nothing is more common than to hear Englishmen say there would have been none of this trouble but for the Americans—as if America had compelled them to convert Ireland into a volcano of revolution. The sole comfort is that "all Ireland is not Fenian. Were all Ireland Fenian at heart," says the *Telegraph*, "we should have no alternative but to stamp down the sedition with the heel of military power, or to give the country its independence."

THE Methodist Church South organizes its colored disciples separately. Bishop Paine presided at the organization of the Memphis colored conference at Jackson, Tennessee, last month, and more than one hundred and fifty preachers and as many laymen participated in the exercises. Sixty deacons and eighty elders, all colored, were ordained. The majority of the candidates could read and write, and during the ordination service answered the usual questions from the Discipline in their hands, following the bishop throughout in the ceremonies. A report was adopted reciting that while in the present exigency it seemed necessary to admit and ordain some who were unable to read, yet hereafter "No one shall be ordained who cannot read the Holy Scriptures and the Discipline."

THE receipts of the New York Theaters for the last year far exceed those of London or Paris. Twenty-two establishments in New York and its suburb, Brooklyn, return over three million dollars as their receipts. Niblo's seems to have made, from a single spectacle, double the amount of money of any of the other Theaters—a striking comment on the state of the drama at the present day. Wallack's and the Olympic come next in order of receipts, and the Circus follows close on their totals. The fall and winter season, despite the stagnation of business, exhibits an increase of patronage in the majority of the Theaters.

PERSONAL.

—The Boston correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says this: "Dickens does not live with his wife, it is said, and this fact adds spice to this little story: A lady well known in literary circles, and who suffers from an organic disappointment, on the evening of the first reading sent Mr. Dickens a boquet. The floral offering was returned with the thanks of the recipient, and the announcement that a lady of London supplied him with flowers for his button-hole, not only in England but America. Oh, Charles! at your age! and with that bald head and that gray goatee!"

—Henry Ward Beecher preached for the first time, Sunday, from the new desk made of wood from the Mount of Olives in Palestine, brought home by the Quaker City excursionists. The desk is very simple in appearance, its only ornament being an inscription in Hebrew on the side facing the audience, with the words "Mount of Olives" in English. In the evening Mr. Beecher preached upon "The Real Nature of Devotion to Christ."

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says of the painting in the eye of the dome of the capitol, that "Washington looks as if he was about to join in a promenade of 'all hands round' with the Genius of Fame, whose face and figure are said to be a very good likeness one of the most stylish and fashionable of the demi-monde of Washington."

—An eminent physician of Boston recently stated that his practice during the past year impressed him with the belief that excessive application to business was an alarming and increasing cause of disease among the merchants of Boston. A thriving Boston lawyer, who has been overrun with business, has recently been compelled to temporarily give up his practice from this cause.

—Rochester, New York, has an Enoch Arden case. Two young men, one of whom was married, were intimate friends. The married one went to the war, exacting a promise from the other that, in case he should fall, his friend should marry the widow. The report came that he was killed, and after a due period of mourning, the promised marriage took place and a child was born. At last the first husband returned and claimed his wife. His successor objected, and the matter went into Court. The decision has just been rendered in favor of the first husband.

—A New York correspondent enlightens the readers of a contemporary with regard to fashionable weddings in that city. He states that, owing to the fashion of making rich and costly presents to the bride becoming so general, and also to the fact that it is now expected of people accepting an invitation to attend a wedding that they should bring presents, the number of "regrets" has increased to an alarming extent. To remedy this state of things the custom is now being introduced in New York of putting at the bottom of invitations, "No presents will be received except from relatives." There is an establishment in New York that makes a business of renting out to wedding parties silver plated ware and other articles, to enable the bride to make a becoming display.

—A sporting Quaker puts his bets thus: "Friend Edward, thee thinks thy horse is faster than mine. I value my opinion at twenty dollars. Now, if thee values thy opinion at the same rate, we will put the money together, and ask our horses what they think of it, and leave the conclusion to them."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—It is stated that the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads are discussing the propriety of laying another track from Columbus to Newark.

—There are thirty ladies and one hundred and six gentlemen employed as telegraph operators on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

—The citizens of Zanesville are about organizing a company to build a railroad from that city to Dresden, twenty miles distant, where it will connect with the Pittsburgh and Columbus Road. The new company is to have a capital of five hundred thousand dollars.

—W. W. Card, late Assistant Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, has received the appointment of Superintendent, vice J. Durand, resigned. Mr. Card was for eight years connected with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, a portion of the time filling the office of Assistant Superintendent.

—Joseph Lesley, Secretary of the Hollihay's Cove Railroad Company, gives notice that at the next session of the Legislature of West Virginia, application will be made by the Hollihay's Cove Railroad Company for the passage of a law authorizing that company to consolidate with the company organized in Pennsylvania, and owning the Railroad in the Brooke county, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad in the State line on the west, and with both of said companies, so as to form with them or both, or either of them in law, one corporation, as it forms with them one continuous line of Railroad, and to transfer to and vest in the company so consolidated, all the franchises and property of the Hollihay's Cove Railroad Company, including its rights to construct branches.

—The Western Central Railway Company filed its certificates of incorporation with the Secretary of State of Ohio on Saturday. It is the intention of the company to build a railroad from West Salem, Wayne county, as a point on the western boundary line of Ohio, in the township of Washington, and county of Mercer. The road is to be run through the counties of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Wyandotte and Hancock, to the latitude of Toledo. The capital stock of said company is $1,500,000, and the corporators are Messrs. J. S. Robinson, E. B. Finley, W. Merriman, William Sawyer, W. M. Scroggs, Edward M. Phelps, Seth S. Snyder, Christopher Schunck, and George W. Andrews.

—Under General Order, No. 16, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the following organization of Maintenance of Way Department has been arranged: John A. Wilson, Chief Engineer, vice W. H. Wilson, appointed Chief Engineer of Construction and Consulting Engineer of Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Andrew Kinsman, Engineer Maintenance Philadelphia Division, vice J. C. Sharpless, resigned. Robert Neilson, Resident Engineer Middle Division, vice T. J. Heilmann, transferred. Edmund Yardley, Resident Engineer Philadelphia Division, vice Kinsman, resigned. George C. Wilson will continue in charge of Tyrone and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley Railroads, which will be designated "Tyrone and Clearfield Division." Mr. Wilson continue in charge of Western Pennsylvania and Indiana Branch Railroads, which will be designated "Western Pennsylvania Division."

—W. C. Cleland, passenger agent of the Pittsburgh, Port Wayne and Chicago railway, at Chicago, when absent on a Christmas visit to his family in Cleveland, was surprised by receiving from his Chicago friends, by express, a tea service of solid silver, composed of twelve pieces.

WESTERN NEWS.

Cheyenne Items: The *Argus* states that some portions of the Black Hills are covered by between two and three feet of snow, but still stock thrives there.

Major Woolley has discovered and opened a new mine of superior coal near Cheyenne.

A considerable stream of water has been reached in the artesian well which the Union Pacific road has dug at that city.

The town of Laramie has been making reservoirs on Crow Creek, to form ice for their next summer's supply.

Parties arriving in Cheyenne still bring big reports of the gold discovered in the Sweetwater mines.

The Springfield, Ohio, *Republic* gives the number of operatives employed in the various manufacturing establishments in that place at about 1,600. The *Republic* estimates the amount paid for labor in these establishments in the course of a year at about $850,000.

Another "tin mountain" has lately been discovered in Madison county, Mo., that is said to be of great richness. This late discovery, in appearance somewhat resembles Pilot Knob, and it is said that from its base to its summit, rich tin ore can be found in untold quantities.

The Leavenworth, Kansas, *Conservative*, of the 4th instant, contains this item of general interest: "A warrant was yesterday issued from Justice Adams's court, in this city, for the arrest of Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. A., and Lieut. W. W. Cook, of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, on the charge of murdering one Johnson, a soldier, who it is claimed was shot by Cook under orders from Custer, in Colorado Territory, near Fort Sedgwick, Nebraska, on the 7th of July last. Constable Kirkham and Deputy Still served the warrant, and the prisoners came down from the Fort last evening and gave bonds in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance for examination on Wednesday, the 8th inst., before Justice Adams. General A. J. Smith, and Surgeon M. Madison Mills, are their bondsmen."

The property of Chicago was assessed for taxation last year at its full value. The total valuation is $192,249,641—$114,848,800, $51,400,697, $26,999,747, in south, west and north divisions, respectively. In 1857 the total valuation was $66,882; and in 1847, $5,849,170; in 1857, $31,756,084.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHITIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

250 BARRELS

PRIME NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,

Per steamers Wanalta and Belle Vernon, for sale on landing.

JAMES GARDINER & CO.

STATE NEWS.

Col. Benj. F. Lee, of Cumberland county, has been appointed Grain Measurer for the port of Philadelphia, vice Dr. John H. Gihon, promoted to be Governor Geary's Private Secretary.

The dwelling of Jacob Smith, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Duncannon and the Aqueduct, was discovered to be on fire, the other night, by the engineer of a passing freight train. The family were notified barely in time to make their escape from the building, which was totally destroyed.

Recently one-twenty-fourth of the land interest of the McClintock Reserve of the G. W. McClintock Farm, in Venango County, was sold by Mr. Alexander McClintock to Edward Farr and brother for $6,000. The reserve contains three and one-half acres, and it is situated on the side-hill between Stevenson, Woods and McClintock Farms. There are three new wells being put down. About one week ago the reserve was producing three hundred barrels per day, but since then one of the largest producing wells has been out of order.

On New Year's Day, a large number of prominent citizens of Lancaster, Chester and Berks counties, met at the General Wayne Hotel, Waynesboro, and organized the First National Bank of Honeybrook. The following directors were unanimously elected to serve for one year: Joshua Kames, William Corbit, Samuel Lemmon, E. D. White, R. W. Morton, Joseph C. Davis, Thomas Millard, James C. Roberts, Thomas S. Ingram. The parties interested in this bank are the owners of the First National Bank of Downingtown, which is to be merged into the First National Bank of Honeybrook on the 14th of January. The officers of the upper bank in Downington, are to be the officers of the new bank.

A terrible accident occurred at Wayne, Armstrong county, on the Allegheny river, a few days since. Two children of Robert C. Quibble, aged eight and eleven years, were attempting to cross on the ice, when a gorge at once broke away and separated the ice on which they were from the shore. W. T. Sheadle, a school-teacher, succeeded in rescuing the boy, but the girl was crushed so badly in the jammed ice that she expired within a few hours.

The following meetings are to be held in Harrisburg: The Fruit Growers' Society of this State will meet on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The Executive Committee of the Pennsyl

The Daily Commercial

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Speech of General Schenck on the Bill to Compel the Payment of Tax on Distilled Spirits.

The following synopsis of General Schenck's speech in advocacy of the bill reported by Committee of Ways and Means to compel the payment of tax on distilled spirits, was received too late for publication in yesterday's issue, Mr. Schenck said:

This bill virtually does away with the bonded warehouse system. The effect of it will be in the first place to release legitimately, if ever at all, distilled spirits now in bonded warehouses of the United States. We have ascertained that there are about 400,000 barrels, amounting to twenty million gallons, thus locked up. On this twenty million gallons the legitimate tax would be $40,000,000. There are therefore twenty million dollars in taxes wanting to be paid, which may or may not ever be paid, depending on the removal of this whisky from these bonded warehouses. The effect of the bill will be that the bonded warehouse system will run itself out, or to use a familiar illustration, "go dry," on the removal of successive lots of whisky, and the payment of taxes on them.

Then there is another class of warehouses, warehouse A, at the distillery, from which no whisky hereafter made and subject to taxation can be removed until the tax is paid, so that virtually there will remain no warehouses at the distillery, and those only containing liquor on which the tax will be paid before the whisky is put on the market. As to causes which have led the committee to propose these reforms in the law at this particular time, and in advance of general action and the report on the Internal Revenue law, I will state this: We found that a very large proportion of the revenues of the country ought to be paid from distilled spirits. We found that the quantity of distilled spirits produced within the United States is variously estimated. The distillers who want to reduce the tax to twenty-five cents, say there are one hundred and fifteen millions of gallons produced. Others, it is supposed, reasoning from data and information which seems to be reliable, that perhaps eighty or one hundred millions would be the whole amount of production; the Special Commissioner of Revenue is satisfied there are at this time no more than fifty million gallons produced subject to taxation. Prior to the war it is known that about one hundred million gallons were produced, but a very large proportion of that was used in arts and especially in the manufacture of various burning fluids. Petroleum furnishes now the basis on which these articles are made, and to a great extent has done away with the production of distilled spirits for that purpose; and on the other hand, we are satisfied that the production of whisky for consumption by drinking has increased since the increase of the tax. However that may be, put it at the lower amount, and suppose that only fifty million gallons are produced properly subject to tax; that quantity should produce a revenue of $10,000,000. During the years 1866 and 1867, we received a little sheet of thirty millions each year. We received about twenty-three millions last year, and the receipts have been running down since that time until now, when it is perhaps fair to estimate that we do not receive more than one-tenth part of the tax which we ought to receive from distilled spirits manufactured in the country.

The occasion of this is that under the present law such enormous frauds have been committed that the law at present sought to be enforced is admitted on all hands to be in effect a failure. The first reason of that, of which we have abundant proof in our Committee, is a want of integrity, of character and of honesty in the various subordinate agents of the Government scattered throughout the country, who are charged with the collection of the revenue. I have become perfectly satisfied, from a long investigation now conducted throughout many weeks, that there is no fraud committed, no evasion of the payment of the revenue on distilled spirits that would materially effect the revenue in any instance, except it be done with the connivance of some official, except it be done by collusion between him and the party interested in the fraud. The reason is that instead of men being selected because of their integrity, their capacity, their fitness, from intelligence and knowledge, for the places which they are put to fill as inspectors or subordinate officers, they are selected from other motives, and their recommendation springs from other causes. Of course there are many honest exceptions, but I speak of these agents of the law in the gross.

But how can frauds be committed, even with aid of dishonest officers? We found on investigation that most of the fraudulent practices, although they are multifarious in their character, may be summed up into two classes. One of these is the means that are practiced to remove clandestinely distilled spirits between the time they pass through the worm of the distillery and the time when they should be deposited in what is known as warehouse A, being the warehouse at the distillery, where they are to be accounted for for the purpose of taxation. The fraud is committed here in the night, by having duplicate keys to the receiving room, containing a cistern, by hiring the inspector to be currently blind or unnecessarily absent while these things are carried on by those interested in doing wrong.

But there is a very large class of frauds committed under opportunities afforded by the bonded warehouse system, and they are so excessive, so general, affecting so materially the resources of the country, that we became satisfied that in this particular at least the law ought to be amended, and at once amended. I was instructed by the Committee to report upon that point immediately a bill to correct the evil that far, even in anticipation of the time when a few weeks hence we hoped to make a general report, with a bill covering all those matters connected with the Internal Revenue system. These frauds have practically resulted in preventing any legitimate distillation, or rather any distillation by honest men. We make a distinction between what is called legitimate distillation and illicit establishments on a small scale scattered through the country, in the cities of the South and elsewhere, producing whisky, the product of which is not even intended to be known to the officers of the law; but even the whole aggregate production from this quarter has not, as we think, a very material effect on the revenue of the country. It is the distillation apparently legitimate, under license, at known establishments, where the officers of the law are, which produce whisky on which the tax is paid to the government, that had caused whisky to be brought down below the possibility of any body competing in its production who pays his tax as regularly as he ought to do.

One of the means by which this is done is by taking advantage of this bonded warehouse system. When whisky is removed from the bonded warehouse or at the distillery, it is removed under transportation bond from that point, to be reported to a Collector in some district at a distance, and there accounted for. Does it always get there? Very frequently not.

Mr. SCHENCK went on to give illustrations in which frauds are committed by transport in bond.

TO WHAT "base uses" most things come at last, the following facts concerning some of the New York churches, are given: Last week a sparring exhibition took place in the modest church edifice erected by the Moravians in Houston street, when they sold their church edifice in Fulton street. The church in Houston street has been converted into a "Cassino;" the Baptist church in Amity street, in which Dr. Williams preached so many years, has been converted by Mr. A. T. Stewart, who purchased it, into a stable; the Church of the Messiah, in Broadway, which was also purchased by Mr. Stewart, is now a second-rate theater for the production of sensational dramas; the Presbyterian church in Ninth street, which Mr. Stewart also purchased, he has pulled down to make room for the extension of his dry-goods store; the Presbyterian church on the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, is used for a carriage saleroom; and Dr. Cheever's Church of the Puritans, on Union Square, is now used for an exhibition of panoramas. In every case, however, where a church has been sold for secular purposes, a better church edifice has been erected elsewhere with the proceeds of the sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ M'CALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is a purely vegetable compound, innocent in nature, and wonderful in effect. For children it is invaluable, curing Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., in a few hours.

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors, cod

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War. cod

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Falling of the womb.—During the early stages of gestation, many young married females are subject to a sinking of the womb, which causes them considerable trepidation and uneasiness. The ointment will be found invaluable in these emergencies, as it entirely disperses with the necessity for pessaries or mechanical agencies. The Pills will brace the enfeebled organs, strengthen the system and secure the invalid from a future relapse. These medicines are valuable in all complaints incidental to the female sex. Sold by all Druggists in.

☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 544 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal":

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received great benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.

FR. EPPENDORFF, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also for O. HARTMAN, 172 Smithfield street, C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOHL, Birmingham. cod

CARPETS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CARPETS, FOR THIRTY DAYS.

WE ARE NOW SELLING ALL GOODS IN OUR LINE, AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE, FOR CASH.

Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain

CARPETS,

OF ALL GRADES.

OIL CLOTHS

OF EVERY WIDTH.

MATTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Carriage Robes, Piano Covers, Hassocks, VELVET AND BRUSSELS Rugs and Mats,

AT

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK AND COMPANY, 28 *FIFTH STREET.*

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1867. 1867.

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CARPETS,

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, DRUGGETS, MEDALLION DRUGGETS, MATS AND RUGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ALL WOOL INGRAIN,

A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO., 21 FIFTH STREET, OVER BATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS *HOLLANDS,* AND ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS, A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS., 81 FIFTH STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

1867. Christmas Gifts. 1867.

MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF

Magnificent Presents

Jewel and Work Boxes, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Elegant Perfumery Stands, Cigar and Dressing Cases, Fine Fans and Belt Clasps, Fine Jet and Fancy Jewelry, Morocco Wallets and Bags, Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fine Cashmere Scarfs, Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves, Real and Imitation Laces,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Undershirts and Drawers

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EAR MUFFS!

Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.

All goods sold at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

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DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

BLEACHED MUSLINS, PILLOW CASE MUSLIN, WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING, WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING, HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, PRINTS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, BED CHECK, TICKING, TABLE LINEN, COTTON DIAPER, TOWELS AND TOWELING, IRISH LINEN, SHIRT FRONTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, COBURGS, ALPACAS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETS, SHAWLS, BOULEVARD SKIRTS, BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK, WELL ASSORTED,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

BLACK ALPACAS, PLAID POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOS, MOUSLIN DELAINES, FRENCH CHINTZES,

FOR SALE AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE, BY

WHITE, ORR & CO., 85 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ARRIVAL

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NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS, LADIES' SACKINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS, BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS. BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS. TICKINGS, PRINTS, DRESS GOODS, COTTON BATTING, NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN, D. HUGUS.

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO., 54 WOOD STREET.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS. FRENCH POPLINS. IRISH POPLINS. FRENCH CHINTZES. YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c. YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c. HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap. TABLE LINENS. 10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, &c.,

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PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

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ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Speer's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 62 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

525 MILES

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad,

Running West from Omaha,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land per mile, which will soon become a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, and this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.;
S. McLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street;
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts.
And KEAMEE & RAHM.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local Agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Office or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

November 23, 1867. NEW YORK. cod

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 19 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1ST OF JULY, 1868,

FRANCIS JORDAN, SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR GENERAL.

W. H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

cod

THE PITTSBURGH Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.

THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.

Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8S. to 9 A. M.

H. DICKSON, President.

W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas. cod

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TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. M. VANSHIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

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Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Sash, Blind and Door Builders.
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WM. P. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. R. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Timber stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN T. DEAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily, 1½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

EDUCATIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON

Wednesday, January 15, 1868.

Courses of Instruction given

In *General Science,*
In *Agriculture,*
In *Mechanical* and *Civil Engineering,*
In *Metallurgy, Mineralogy* and *Mining,* and in *Classical Literature.*

For further information, apply to

JOHN FRASER, President, Agricultural College, Center co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

RE-OPENS THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868,

FOR CIRCULARS APPLY TO

Col. THEO. HYATT, Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address

TYSON, Rev. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act relating to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, A. D. 1856, and supplements thereto, approved February 18th, 1863, notice is hereby given, that the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives and Chief Commissioner will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock, at noon of the fourth Tuesday of January, 1868, for doing the Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years from the first day of July next, at a special session to be convened for the purpose, in said act relating to Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1856, and according to the mode, and manner and conditions specified in said act, and the several supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the scale of prices of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the scale of prices therein. The blanks for the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding

Will be prepared according to the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, A. D. 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years from the first day of July next, at the rate of or per centum below the rates specified in said act, and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be abandoned to me, I will be ready for the same with bond, and approved securities, as required by the act of the 9th of April, A. D. 1856, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted, which said proposals shall be signed, and together with the bond proposed, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid. No bid or proposal will be received or allowed or made on the 28th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of the 9th of April, A. D. 1856, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

January 6th, 1868. 1d

PROPOSALS FOR TOWING SALT.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Towing all the Salt manufactured by the OHIO RIVER SALT CO., in 1868, will be received up to 12 o'clock M. WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of January, 1868, the day of opening of bids to be endorsed, seaworthy arg rand to load the Salt.

The party contracting will be required to furnish two or more good and sufficient Towboats, Towline and Towing Apparatus, and all other expenses, except on Salt unloaded at Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Freedom, Beaver, Portsmouth, Kinney and Cincinnati, O., and Madison, Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind. The salt will be in barrels of either 5 bushels or 280 pounds, and proposals should state price per barrel of either size, for each of the following points:

Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Covington, Ky.,
Freedom, Pa.,	Patriot, Ind.,
Wellsville, O.,	Smithland, Ky.,
Bellaire, O.,	Columbus, Ky.,
Marietta, O.,	Hickman, Ky.,
Portsmouth, O.,	Madison, Ind.,
Ripley, O.,	Jeffersonville, Ind.,
Cincinnati, O.,	New Albany, Ind.,
Hannibal, Mo.,	Evansville, Ind.,
St. Louis, Mo.,	Cairo, Ill.,
Wellsburg, W. Va.,	Alton, Ill.,
Wheeling, W. Va.,	Memphis, Tenn.,
Parkersburg, W. Va.,	Memphis, Tenn.,
Maysville, Ky.,	Vicksburgh, Miss.

The minimum stage of water that the towboats will be required to run from Pittsburgh to Cairo can leave Pomeroy, safely, with tows drawing three and one-half (3½) feet water, and in such other places as they can reasonably be expected to reach with barges of that draught; the barges to be returned without delay to the party towing to the Salt Co.'s Dock, at Middlepoint, O.

The Ohio River Salt Co. will, as far as possible, give reasonable tows, though they will not positively contract full tows to each point.

The Ohio River Salt Co. reserve the right to refuse all proposals, or to award the towing of Salt from Pittsburgh to Cairo, to one party, or from Cairo to Pittsburgh, to one party, or to award it to the same party who tows to the Southern or Western markets.

The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security for the faithful performance of his contract. Proposals must be addressed to Hon. V. B. HORTON, Pomeroy, Ohio, marked "Proposals for Salt Towing."

OHIO RIVER SALT CO.,
Per R. E. HUDSON, Secty.

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MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug1-1y

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

The President of the United States, to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, Greeting:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for said Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of December, A. D., 1867, against one keg of whisky, being the property of, or claimed by, J. Whiteman, of Cleveland, Ohio. All persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Court, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day; then and there to make answer to the premises, and intervene for their respective interests, and make their allegations in that behalf.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

The President of the United States, to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, Greeting:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for said Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of December, A. D., 1867, against one keg of whisky containing 10 gallons, and one keg containing 14 gallons, being the property of some person or persons unknown. All persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Court, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day; then and there to make answer to the premises, and intervene for their respective interests, and make their allegations in that behalf.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, United States Marshal.

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HAVE NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

100 bbls Soft, White and Hard Sugars;
Hermetically Sealed Goods:
2,500 cans Assorted Canned Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Strawberries, Whortleberries, Blackberries, Cherries, Tomatoes, Green Gages, Green Peas, Lima and String Beans.

SUNDRIES.

100 cases assorted Jellies in Tumblers;
200 whole, half and quarter boxes Raisins;
50 bbls new Layer Raisins;
50 boxes Valentia Raisins;
100 dozen assorted Pickles and Sweet Pickles in Glass;
100 kegs Spiced Pig's Feet;
100 cases quart and pint Ketchups.

NUTS—1,500 bush Tennessee Pea Nuts; 25 bags Cream Nuts; 25 bags Filberts; 25 bags Nica Almonds; 10 bbls Pecans.

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MEANS & COFFIN, Wholesale Grocers,

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We are now receiving by Rail and River a large stock of

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225 bbls Apples;
15,000 pounds Dried Apples;
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200 boxes Hamburg and Factory Cheese;
100 boxes Canned Fruits;
40 bbls prime Navy Beans;
60 bbls Refining and Sugar Sorghum;
30 bbls White Corn Meal;
50 pkgs No. 1 Lard;
30 tubs and kegs choice Table Butter;
10 bbls Eggs;
100 bushels prime Clover Seed;
15 bbls Refined Cider;
50 bbls Cider Vinegar.

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JUST RECEIVED.

New Sugar Cured Hams, New Sugar Cured Dried Beef, Beef Tongues; very choice new Leaf Lard, put up in buckets of 20 pounds; White and Yellow Corn Meal, and double extra Buckwheat Flour, put up in small bags for family use.

For sale at the Family Grocery of LEWIS & M'CLURE, 346 Liberty street.

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20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by VAN GORDER & PHEPARD, 360 Liberty street.

SALT. 4,000 BBLS. IN STORE, And for sale by JAMES CONNOR, 355 Liberty st.

TEAS—200 HALF CHESTS GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, Various grades, on hand and for sale by JAMES CONNOR, 355 Liberty st.

ONE THOUSAND CASES CANNED FRUITS, Assorted, for sale by JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer, 355 Liberty street.

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The Daily Commercial

XLth CONGRESS.

FRAUD IN WHISKY REVENUE.

SOUTHERN CIVIL GOVERNMENTS.

Bill for Their Abolishment.

The Contraction of the Currency.

House Bill Discussed in the Senate.

It Will be Concurred In.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1868.

Congress got to work to-day, on the finance and revenue questions. In the Senate, Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to prevent fraud in the collection of the tax on distilled spirits, with an amendment striking out the words "in bond," so as to make the provisions of the bill apply to all whisky, whether in bonded warehouses or otherwise. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed and went back to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

The Senate then took up Senator Morton's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill abolishing at once all of the existing civil governments in the South. In his remarks Mr. Morton took occasion to denounce General Hancock for his conduct in the Fifth District, and declares that he had nullified the acts of Congress. He said that legislation on this matter is imperatively needed.

Before a vote was reached, the Senate took up the House bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency. A long debate followed. Mr. Fessenden opposed the bill. He saw no good to result from the passage of this bill. In his opinion it was only by a reduction of the currency that the country would be in a condition to resume specie payment. The country had rested quietly under the policy heretofore adopted by Congress providing for the gradual reduction of the currency, but it has been opposed by men who have their multifarious schemes of an unredeemable currency, more rags, and to yield to them would be an abandonment of this policy. He feared there was danger in this indefinite postponement of a return to specie payments. The return was of course the work of time, and Congress had so declared when it prohibited the Secretary from retiring more than four millions per month. No vote was taken on the bill, but judging from the debate it will pass by a large majority. There will probably not be six votes against it.

In the House, Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, presented the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati in relation to the whisky tax, which were referred.

The Fenian question was discussed an hour, and a resolution passed directing the President to take steps for the release of Father McMahon and Captain Lynch, now imprisoned in Canada.

The whisky metre question was discussed for two hours without action.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1868.

SENATE.

A number of petitions of no general interest were presented and referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported House bill to prevent frauds on the revenue from distilled spirits, with an amendment striking out the words "in bond."

Mr. SHERMAN stated, in answer to a question from Mr. CONNESS, that the words "in bond" seemed to limit the operation of the bill to distilled spirits in Class B, or second class warehouses, as distinguished from Class A, or first class.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of several members of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama for the removal of disabilities of Gov. Patton. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finances, reported and moved the indefinite postponement of the bill for the conversion of registered bonds into coupon bonds. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MORTON said he wished to ascertain the sense of the Senate as to whether it would abrogate the Illegal State Governments or not. He contended that these governments were directly antagonistic to the legislation of Congress, and obstructive of the operations of the act of reconstruction, and he wished to draw the attention of the Senate to the fact that these governments to a large extent already declared illegal by volition of Congress.

Mr. MORTON had an order of General Hancock's read by the Secretary, in which the ground is taken that the laws of the State of Louisiana are superior to the military government established by Congress. He [Morton] pronounced this order of General Hancock's a flagrant defiance of Congress, in which he declared that all civil proceedings shall be subsmitted to the civil tribunals of the State where these tribunals are subordinated to the military power. He was satisfied they would fail in this task of reconstruction if they allowed the military power to be subordinated to these illegal State governments. He desired that the Judiciary Committee report a bill that will wholly abrogate these State governments.

Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by referring the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, with authority to report such a bill.

Mr. MORTON urged the necessity of such legislation in view of Gen. Hancock's conduct and recent occurrences, occupying the attention of the Senate until the morning hour expired.

The special order, the bill to prevent further contraction of the currency, was then taken up, the question was on the amendment that after the passage of this act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes shall be suspended.

Mr. SHERMAN advocated the bill, as it would satisfy the public mind that no further contraction would be made, and quiet the apprehension of many that it would restore to Congress power too important to be delegated to any single officer of the government, and place the entire responsibility of the management of the question on Congress where it properly belongs.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, spoke of the recent rise in gold as caused by Congressional legislation on the subject, and contended that the passage of this resolution would have a similar effect.

Mr. CORBETT agreed with Mr. Morrill, and moved to indefinitely postpone the subject. Lost.

Mr. FESSENDEN feared the effect of this bill. If passed, it would practically proclaim to the country that all design to return to specie payments was abandoned. The present disordered condition of financial affairs could only be remedied by time and firm adherence to a settled policy, looking to the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. STEWART contended the distressed condition of the country was owing in a great measure to the mismanagement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and spoke for some time against his policy.

Mr. SPRAGUE corroborated a previous statement as to the amount of contraction, and discussed all intentions of overcontraction by Secretary for such contraction in obedience to law.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that $43,244,748 in compound interest notes will mature during the next six months, and that where all the compound interest notes are paid our currency would be reduced to about five hundred and fifty millions, not much greater than the amount before the war. Contraction should be stopped. English history shows that times have arisen when contraction had to be suddenly exchanged for expansion. Such a crisis might occur with us, and without at all reflecting on the present Secretary of the Treasury, his discretionary powers should be removed, and the matter placed on a firm basis of legislation.

Mr. HENDERSON followed in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN favored the bill on the ground that more currency is required for the business of the country. He thought 1871 would be time enough to resume specie payments. Gold and silver would then simply add to the volume of the currency. He was opposed to any further contraction before that time.

Mr. HOWE, in the course of a lengthy argument against contraction, said the United States, like Micawber, had given their "I O U's," and thereby doubtless, like him, considered the debt honorably discharged. The only difference was that Micawber could not coerce his creditors to circulate his paper, and the United States could. [Laughter.] It being evident no vote would be reached to-day, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. EGGLESTON offered a resolution reciting that by enactment of February 17, 1865, authorizing the construction of a bridge at Louisville over the Ohio river, it was specially provided that such bridge should be located above the falls, should be constructed with at least three draws, and should in no way interfere with the navigation of the river, and it was recently reported that the bridge now being constructed there was in flagrant violation of these provisions, and a most serious obstruction to navigation, and resolving that the Secretary of War be instructed to cause examination of the facts by a corps of Government engineers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. EGGLESTON also presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati in reference to the tax on whisky. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the protection in certain cases of persons making disclosures as defendants or testifying as witnesses. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The bill provides that no answer or other pleading of any party, and no discovery or evidence obtained by means of any judicial proceedings from any party or witness in this or any other foreign country, shall be given in evidence and used against such party or witness or his property in any court of the United States.

Mr. ARNELL introduced a bill to amend the bankruptcy act. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain for the release of Father McMahon.

Mr. PAINE introduced a similar joint resolution in reference to John Lynch, of Milwaukee.

Mr. WOOD gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution requesting the President to interfere his official authority to effect the immediate release of Colonels John Warner and W. J. Nagle, and any other American citizen arrested in Ireland under the *habeas corpus* act, and now imprisoned without sufficient grounds to charge them with the commission of any offense against the laws of Great Britain.

Mr. WOOD characterized the whole course of Great Britain as insulting, arrogant, and such as no proud, great and free people like that of the United States would submit to or tolerate any longer.

Mr. BANKS spoke in support of the joint resolution relating to Father McMahon, taking ground that he was entitled, under British statutes, to trial by a mixed jury, which right had been denied him.

Mr. BROOKS suggested the modification of the language of the joint resolution. He would advise the omission of the words "Fenian raider."

Mr. BANKS, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, admitted the propriety of using exact terms.

Mr. ORTH remarked that the charge on which McMahon was convicted was that of treason and felony, and he modified the joint resolution in that particular. The joint resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. PAINE'S joint resolution in reference to Robert Lynch, of Milwaukee, was also passed unanimously.

Mr. WOOD then introduced a joint resolution of which he had given notice, in reference to Colonels Warren and Nagle.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested the omission of the words "interpose his official authority," and the substitution of the words "that the President be requested to intercede," &c.

Mr. WOOD made the modification suggested. He said, at the suggestion of Mr. BANKS, struck out the words "under the *habeas corpus* act." As thus modified, the joint resolution was passed unanimously.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to provide for a commission of five persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine carefully all meters and mechanical contrivances or inventions that may be presented, intended to measure, test and ascertain the productiveness of grain or other articles prepared for distillation, or the actual quantity and strength of distilled spirits subject to tax produced therefrom, giving due notice of the time when and the place where such examinations are to be conducted; the commission to meet and proceed to the performance of their duties under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury at the earliest practicable day, and report in detail to the Secretary, to communicate to Congress the results of their examinations, with such recommendations as may be deemed expedient, on or before the 15th of February next; pending the action of the commission, and until its report is made a meter adopted by law, all work on construction of meters under direction of the Treasury Department shall be suspended, and in the meantime no further contract for meters shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Pending its consideration, the Senate amendment to the House bill in reference to bonded warehouses for whisky were concurred in.

The consideration of the joint resolution was then resumed, and Mr. SCHENCK explained the necessity of a commission, and advocated the resolution.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in support of a joint resolution, and declared that the regulations now in force in relation to the whisky tax seemed to be made especially for the purpose of protecting villainy and fraud. They must have been either suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, or adopted through ignorance. He explained at considerable length the facility with which frauds could be committed with any meter applied to the trial of the still. His theory was to measure the grain and compute the quantity of whisky which it should produce, but unless the moral integrity of the employees of Mr. Johnson and McCulloch could be measured, the tax could never be collected.

He had himself told the officers of the Department that certain employees were thieves, and he could not get them removed. He knew facts showing that members of the Metropolitan Revenue Board had taken straw bail, and yet they were not removed. It was a dishonest, corrupt machine, from head to foot. He did not care how high the President or Secretary of the Treasury might stand. They were either dishonest themselves, or so ignorant that they could not tell when fraud was committed.

Mr. PILE asked Mr. Logan what assurance he had that the Secretary of the Treasury would appoint proper men on the Commission.

Mr. LOGAN replied there was a full understanding between the committee and the Secretary as to who the Commissioners were to be. He went on to say he did not charge Commissioner Rollins with dishonesty. That Commissioner said he could not help himself in the matter, but he (Logan) was sorry to say all these officials tried to hide themselves behind the tenure of office act. Commissioner Rollins might report facts to the President where officials were dishonest, and he hoped he would do so; still he was satisfied that although Mr. Rollins might be an honest man, a great many frauds had been committed in his department, of which he had been recently notified, but on which he had taken no action, and he now gave him notice that unless he reported these men whom he (Logan) had signified to him as dishonest scoundrels in his department, he would hold those him from his seat in the House. These frauds would not be stopped so long as Andrew Johnson was appointing thieves and so long as the Secretary of the Treasury was winking at these frauds. He mentioned the fact of a man named McDonald, who had been convicted and sentenced to death for being a conspirator in burning hotels in New York, and who has since been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to an office in New York. The Secretary of the Treasury, in placing in that Bank of the Metropolis in the city of Washington $635,000 to buy up Democrats to vote for the Lecompton bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOYER desired to ask his colleague a question, but Mr. PILE declined to yield the floor, so Mr. Boyer contented himself with remarking that he should like to know how many of these bad Democrats had gone over to the Republican party.

Mr. PILE, continuing his remarks, spoke of Mr. Fowler and Mr. Goodell, of Illinois, government contractors, as swindlers, as belonging to the Democratic party.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question, and the joint resolution went over until to-morrow.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from the Treasurer of the United States relative to the amount of deposits in National Banks for each month from January 30th, 1860, to October 31st, 1867. Referred to the Committee on Banking.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS.

Change of Firm.

The well known firm of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers, 95 and 97 Fifth avenue, has been dissolved, Messrs. J. S. Palmer and Thomas Phillips having disposed of their interests to Captain J. C. Vanhook and Mr. J. Bruce McClelland. Captain Smithson, who still retains his interest in the firm, is an energetic business man, and devotes his energies principally to the sale of real estate, a department of the business which he has long rendered a specialty. During the past season he has disposed of a number of dwellings in all parts of city and country property, and the prices realized were eminently liberal to the sellers, being in most cases beyond their anticipations. Messrs. Vanhook and Palmer have been long engaged in the wholesale shoe business in Philadelphia for some months past, but have concluded to return to their native city and resume their old line of business here. They are experienced and enterprising gentlemen, and fully understand their business. The stock of the establishment will be largely increased by the new firm, and every effort will be made by them to render full and complete satisfaction to their patrons. The firm of Smithson, Vanhook and McClelland will undoubtedly rank with the most prominent mercantile establishments, and as a means of possessing capital and first class business qualifications there can be no doubt of its continued success.

Slight Fire in a Printing Office.

About eleven o'clock last evening, Mr. George Larwell, one of the proprietors of the Brunswick Billiard Rooms, on Fifth street, happening to direct his eyes to the ceiling of the saloon noticed that fire was issuing from the ventilating register in the upper beam which extends the entire length of the room. He at once communicated his discovery to the other gentlemen in the saloon, when one of them, with great presence of mind, proposed to give an alarm which he did, but that the proposal should take immediate measures towards extinguishing the flames. Acting upon the suggestion several gentlemen immediately proceeded to the rear story, where, from the heat of the ceiling, they ascertained that fire had communicated to the floor from an overheated stove. Early in the morning the empire was departing from the interior homes, leaving a large fire in the stove. The blazes at the door of the stove having been left open, and set fire to it. The fire communicated to the rafters, and had it not been so opportunely discovered at the time, a general conflagration might have ensued. The composition of the GAMBRINUS establishment rendered valuable aid in extinguishing the flames, and the entire number of the Allegheny Fire Company, being unusually efficient in removing a portion of the floor, and wielding the axe for the destruction of the ceiling, the flames were fortunately subdued before any damage was done further than that to the stove. The fire office, and the ceiling of the Billiard Saloon. Perhaps account be too early in the morning for gentlemen before retiring from their place of business, as a great damage and loss may result from a want of observance of this rule.

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STERRETT.

Upon the assembling of Court yesterday morning the case of Morris Steiner, indicted for the larceny of goods from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was called for trial. The prisoner had retained counsel before entered, and the court room was crowded with spectators. Mr. Steiner is a well known resident of Birmingham, and Judge Sterrett will deliver his charge to the jury this morning.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMS.

E. D. Jones vs. Wm. Phillips, administrator of the estate of the late Charles W. Ricketson. Action on a promissory note. No defense was made, and the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $5,672 00, of full amount of claim, with interest.

Thomas J. Bowers vs. Same. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,000 00, and the jury went with the plaintiff took a non-suit.

TRIAL LIST.

The following list will be taken up this morning:

166. Joseph Patterson vs. Geo. McPherson.
169. Joseph Dilworth vs. Little Saw Mill Run Railway Company.
184. Hugh McShane vs. B. McLain & Co.
189. Hamilton Bell vs. Same.
190. Hamp. Hart & Co. vs. Adam Jacobs et al.
170. Jas. Smith vs. John Bell & Co.
171. Lewis Schnitzer vs A. Burkhardt.
172. George D. McGrath vs Wm. Clayton.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

Thos. Watson, for use of Thos. Collins vs. Samuel Montgomery. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $74 27.

Wm. Woodford vs. Alan Rush. Action to recover $120 alleged to be due for the rent of a track of land in Baldwin township. On trial.

TRIAL LIST.

The following list of cases will be brought up to-day.

2. John W. Taylor vs. Mary A. Sinclair.
3. John Sullivan vs. Martin Cox, use.
4. D. P. Patterson vs. R. Aeschelman's Administrators.
5. Same vs. Same.
6. George Erdner vs. Alfred McDonald.
7. George Erdner vs. Alfred McDonald, Sr.
8. M. L. Bingham vs. J. W. Grafton.
9. Henderson & Andrews vs. John Irwin & Co.
10. Oliver C. Brown vs. Frederick Smith.
11. H. Kelly vs. A. D. Miller.
12. Pan Sug Refining Co. vs. Shutterly.
14. James B. Livingston vs. Wilson Irwin.
15. Archibald Kelly vs. James Wood.
17. James McGee vs. Charles Magin.
18. Leopold Einstein vs. John Tuite.
19. People's Line of Packets vs. Wm. Boyd.
20. W. H. Byram vs. Charles H. de Ruignt.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Meeting of the New Board of Directors---The Receiving of Persons Over Age Into the Institution---Standing Committees Appointed---Officers of the Refuge for 1868.

A stated meeting of the new Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania was held on Wednesday at the office of the Institution No. 67 Fourth street, this city. The members present were Messrs. Dilworth, Yeager, Adams, Fahnestock, Hart, Phillips, Parke, Herron, Fetterman, Meeds, Negley, Patrick, Schoonmaker, Kirkpatrick, Bayard, and Keleer, (of Lawrence.) The President, Wm. Dilworth, Esq., presided, and J. E. D. Meeds, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Board, and the minutes of the meeting of contributors on the 6th inst., were read and approved.

Messrs. Fetterman and Herron moved that a Committee of three be appointed to report the Standing Committees for the year. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Fetterman, Parke and Yeager appointed as said Committee.

Mr. Yeager moved that previous to the appointment of the Committees, the portion of the report of the Committee on Rules, in relation to the number of members on the Standing Committees, be taken up and acted upon. It was so taken up, when it was solved that the number of members on Committees be the same as at present.

A communication from the County Commissioners of Lawrence county was read, in which it was stated that they had appointed Asa Hazen, Esq., a member of the Board of Directors of the Institution from that county.

A similar communication was read from the County Commissioners of Beaver county, stating that Rev. D. D. Lowry had been appointed a member of the Board from that county.

A communication was presented from the Commissioners of Lawrence county, in which they refuse to pay the maintenance of Sol. Smith, an inmate of the Refuge from that county, on the ground of his being over twenty-one years of age. On motion, Messrs. Lowry, Schoonmaker and Gilliland were appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report to the next meeting.

The Committee shortly reported and recommended the adoption of a resolution instructing the Sheriff of Lawrence county that Sol. Smith be discharged from the custody of the House of Refuge, in which institution he was illegally detained by the Court committing him.

Messrs. Negley and Phillips moved to amend the resolution by substituting that Sol. Smith be discharged.

Messrs. Fetterman and Herron moved to amend the amendment by adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board has received communications from Lawrence county, with the facts in the case, be referred to the Committee on Rules, for their written opinion, and that the Executive Committee after receiving such opinion have power to act in the case.

The amendment was adopted, and the original resolution thus amended was adopted.

The committees of the standing committees for the ensuing year reported as follows, which was approved:

Finance Committee—Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Hart, Herron, Parke and Patrick.

Committee on Indentures—Messrs. Fahnestock, Meeds and Woodward.

Committee on Instruction—Messrs. Yeagel, Meeds, Phillips, Schoonmaker and King.

Committee on Discharges—Messrs. Negley, Cooper, Adams, Fetterman and Bigham.

Committee on Supplies—Messrs. Schoonmaker, Foster, Yeager, Hays and Negley.

Committee on Repairs—Messrs. Parker, Phillips, Cooper, Kirkpatrick, Hart, Herron, Bigham and Patrick.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Dilworth, Phillips, Meeds, Hart, Kirkpatrick, Herron, Yeager, Negley, Schoonmaker and Parke.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers of the Refuge to serve for the ensuing year, when the following were elected:

Superintendent—R. N. Avery.
Assistant superintendent—Jas. Painter.
Clerk and Librarian—Frank Meeds.
First Yard officer—J. G. McElhany.
Second Yard officer—Isaac Gould.
Chief Engineer—George W. Gorfer.
Assistant Engineer—Jacob Gorfer.
Carpenter and Watchman—Martin Coen.
Baker—Louis Hoffman.
Overseer of Shoe Shop—Thos. Bew.
Messenger—M. Hinmelspeel.
Night Watchman—Wm. Johnson.
Matron—Miss Belle McCoy.
Assistant Matron—Miss Sarah A. Marquis.
Housekeeper—Miss Sarah A McClelland.
Nurse—Mrs. Letitia Carmichael.
Teachers—Misses Sarah Byington, Lizzie Parks, Mary Dean, Samuels McCauley, Mary Johnson, Leon Graham, Ellen Curran.
Messengers—Thos. Jones, Jr., and A. M. Brown.
The meeting then adjourned.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—Yesterday morning a stranger who declined to give his name, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy, for the larceny of an overcoat from a passenger on a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The prisoner was in the act of trying on the coat when the owner detected him, and charged him with the offense, and in default of bail was committed to jail for trial.

G. A. R. CONVENTION.—Major E. A. Monteath, Commander for the District of Allegheny County, Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a call for a District Convention of the various Posts in the county, to be held in the Soldiers' League Hall, Sixth street, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday evening, 15th inst., for the purpose of instructing the delegates to the National Convention of the G. A. R. to be held in Philadelphia on the 20th inst., and to attend to other matters of importance.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Lady Don has been delighting large and fashionable audiences during the week, in the inimitable burlesque "Kenilworth" being the attractive play. It is one of the most amusing plays ever put upon the stage, and Lady Don, by her spirit, dash and acting, makes it very popular. To-night she will take a farewell benefit for the season, and will appear in "Don Cesar de Bazan" and "Uncle Sam" in "Kenilworth." This is an attractive bill, certainly, and should attract an overflowing and delighted audience.

KENNEDY'S SCOTTISH NIGHTS.—A large, fashionable and appreciative audience was present at Masonic Hall last evening to hear the songs of Scotland rendered by the rich elegant singer, Mr. Kennedy. The audience was enthusiastic in its applause, proving conclusively that it highly appreciated Mr. Kennedy's interpretations of Burns's ballads. He will give his last entertainment this evening, the programme of which will be found on our second page.

UNDINE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. C. D. Hess, Manager of the Crosby Opera House, Chicago, was in the city yesterday making arrangements for the production at the Academy of Music of the great spectacle "Undine," which is now being performed to crowded houses nightly in Gotham city. "Undine" is said by all who have seen it to eclipse in grandeur and magnificence the celebrated "Seven Sisters," the ground of which, most skilfully and most beautifully ever imported from Paris. Messrs. Arvid & Palmer having completed it for the "White Fawn" shortly to be produced in Boston and New York. The spectacle will not be exhibited for one week only, commencing Monday, 20th inst.

MY WIFE'S CHOICE AND THE WHOLE FAMILY HEREIN IT.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle). Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. cod

UNLIKE all others the Pill of Dr. Wilson possesses in happy combination valuable Tonic and Cathartic properties which render them peculiarly valuable in families. Every druggist in the United States sells them.

Nights of Painful Watching

With poor, sick, crying children, can be relieved by using Dr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething, it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

NEURALGIA, NERVE ACHE, and all painful Nervous Diseases readily give way and leave the system when DR. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is resorted to. It has been long stimulating the *nerve food*, and expelling these complaints. Apothecaries have it. Principal Depot, 120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. Price $1 per package, by mail, two postage stamps extra. ap

Deafness, Chronic Catarrh,

Diseases of the eye, throat, lungs and heart, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

Gents' Morning Wrappers,

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 88 Wood street.

Instantaneous Cures.

Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails.—Dr. Randall, the well known chiropodist, is again in our city, and requests us to state that he can be consulted at his office, corner of Fifth and Ross streets.

Drawers and Undershirts,

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 88 Wood street.

Fancy the Dismay

Which would prevail in thousands of households if it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canadas, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more HOSTETTER'S BITTERS would be manufactured, and that henceforth the grand specific for Dyspepsia, and preventative of all malarious diseases would be lost to the world. The billious, the feeble, the despondent, the traveler, the voyager, the miner, the sedentary student, the settler on the frontier of civilization, the roller, cooped up in crowded city tenements, the gentle, delicate female, and the nervous shivering victim of ague, and the nervous of both sexes everywhere, would learn, with grief, too deep for words, that the most celebrated corrective, invigorant and alleviative of the age, had been finally cut off from their use. A preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, unequaled in any age, has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE—has been so for many years, and its present popularity will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits, and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. But HOLLOWAY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC SALT RHEUM PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blotchy Sores, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the skin to the state of health and purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored. Price, fifty cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to and a book of directions. - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING Cases with 20 to 28 vials from - $5 to $

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company.

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

E. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, D. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

MARRIED:

DAVIS—ARGAR—At the Fourth Congregational Church, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, January 9th, by the Rev. N. J. Burton, LOUIS S. DAVIS, Esq., of this city, and Miss JENNIE E., youngest daughter of the late J. S. Argar, of Hartford, Conn.

DIED:

JOHNSTON—On Thursday, January 9th, at 9 o'clock A. M., MARY ANN, daughter of James and Caroline Johnston, aged three years, eight months and sixteen days.

General to take place at 2 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, January 10th, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 Third street, and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL.

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

SNOWDON WORKS

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE, or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

for which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, Pa.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

HOLDERS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Can realize a profit of from twelve to over twenty per cent by converting them into Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Agents Pacific Railroad,
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

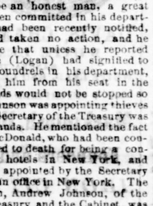
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, January 9, 1868.

A condensed view of the leading items in the quarterly statement of the National Banks of this city, and including those of Allegheny and one in Birmingham, shows that those institutions are pursuing a very safe course of business. They have extended their line of discounts during the past three months as liberally as a prudent management would warrant, and the increase of $697,232 in that item shows a liberal policy. The tabular statement below presents a comparison with the October report and shows the following changes.

	Jan. 6, 1868.	Oct. 7.	
Loans	$12,261,031	$12,205,781	Inc. $697,232
Deposits	9,168,573	8,980,111	Dec. 184,462
U. S. Securities	2,370,000	2,370,000	Dec. 1,180,150
National Curr'y	7,149,850	8,329,442	Inc. 574,174
Specie	354,109	279,935	Inc. 74,174
Coin, leg. tend.	2,342,605	2,290,629	Inc. 51,974
Due by banks	2,148,259	2,148,259	Dec. 7,385
Earn. & profits	2,601,952	2,586,511	Inc. 218,440



—A comparison of the several items in the last monthly statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh with those in the previous report exhibits an increase in all the more important items:

	Jan. 2.	Dec.	Change.
Loans	$13,191,144	$12,493,912	Inc. $697,232
Due from banks	3,599,00	4,232,50	Dec. 1,233 50
Due to banks	3,599,00	4,232,50	Dec. 1,233 50
Mortgages due	25,407 17	25,322 17	Inc. 85 00
Due by other banks			
Cash	1,251,267 05	1,251,267 05	Dec. 25,183 33
Specie	1,251,267 05	1,251,267 05	Inc. 25,183 33
Circulation	1,251,267 05	1,251,267 05	Inc. 25,183 33
Capital stock	1,161,400 00	1,161,400 00	Inc. 450 00
Deposits	1,161,400 00	1,161,400 00	Inc. 450 00
Unpaid div.	16,911 37	22,886 37	Dec. 5,975 00
Profit and loss	16,911 37	22,886 37	Dec. 5,975 00
Deposits	1,648,626 03	1,646,426 03	Inc. 28,178 03

—The New York market for governments continues firm. There is a large inquiry for the rehypothecation of interest, at the same time bonds of the issues held in Europe are strengthened by the advance in gold, unattended with a corresponding decline in the price abroad, which gives tone to all classes of bonds.

—The tone of the Gold Room is reported as very decidedly bullish, and large amounts have been bought upon the supposition that the price will touch 138 to 140. The continued firmness of exchange, and preparations for shipping to-morrow over $1,500,000 of gold have to-day strengthened the premium very materially, but the advance appears to be in the main anticipatory.

—Seventeen banks of St. Louis make the following show of capital and exhibit of business: Capital, $9,277,610; discounts, $15,140,636; circulation, $2,318,091; bonds, $4,656,291; deposits, $13,682,405; cash means, $4,286,330; undivided profits, $1,094,031. Of the above banks eight are National, four new and comparatively small banks, and the remainder savings institutions.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, January 9, 1868.

Commercial transactions exhibit little change. In nearly every branch of trade the market is entirely quiet, and prices are without material change.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last, were as follows: Flour, 1,134 bbls; apples, 231 bbls; cheese, 10 boxes; corn, 3,000 sacks; wheat, 80 sacks; barley, 391 sacks; rye, 70 sacks, and oats 141 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Prices range from $2 50@5 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD—We quote sugar cured hams 16@17c; rib sides 12¼@13c; dried beef 13@14c; choicely rendered lard in tierces 13@13½c; in bbls 13@c, and in kegs 13@14c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1 lard oil is quoted at $1 10, and No. 2 at $1 00@1 05.

BUTTER—Sales of very choice new made at 40@45c, and good roll at 36@38c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Scarce and high. We note sales of fresh at 40c, and limed at the 30.

CHEESE—Sales of 15 tons medium quality, on the wharf, at $15 ₱ ton, 4 tons loose at Scales at $21, and 1 load at $23 ₱ ton.

CRANBERRIES—We note sales of cultivated at $12@13 ₱ bbl.

OATS—We note sales of 100 bushels on the wharf at 62c, 300 bushels to arrive, on wharf, at 64c, and from store at 66@68c ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Sales in store of 250 bushels, car, from depot, at $1 65; 150 bushels shelled, to arrive, on wharf, at $1 60, and sales from store of new car, to dealers, at $1 10 ₱ bush; prime old yellow shelled is quoted at $1 15 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—Prices are nominally $1 40@1 45 ₱ bushel.

BARLEY—Prices were ranging at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bushel, as to quality.

WHEAT—No transactions reported. Millers are paying $2 30@2 35 for red winter, $2 35, and for the best white wheat, $2 65 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—market was quiet and unchanged. Trade doing is moderate. The quotations for a number of brands will be found below:

T. C. Jenkins's prices, wholesale flour dealer checkered front, 274 Liberty street.

Dayton Snow Flake, white winter	$12 50
Gold Medal	12 00
Jenkins's Lilly Mills	11 25
Regulator, Jenkins's Receiver	11 00
Extra	10 50
Minnesota	11 00
Fancy	11 00
Crossett's	11 00
Cascade	10 50
Ford's	10 75
Dayton	10 25

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Petroleum quiet, crude nominal; refined in bond 22½@23c. Flour firm for western extra. Wheat in poor sup